IF All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (post paid,) to the General Agent. F TERMS - \$2 50 per annum, payable in advance; or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months.

Five copies will be sent to one address for ten

dollars, if payment be forwarded in advance. I ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square inserted three times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00. Financial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WESDELL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

LIBERATOR.

This village lies at the base, or under a lofty mountain; and across a narrow valley, on the opposite side of the river, the mountains are about 6000 feet high. On the top of the lofty mountain over the high. On the top of the top of the town is a castle, once a strong military post, now in roins. The ride from Sall to this place has been on the banks of the river Inn—the valley from half a mile to a mile wide, entirely covered with fields of wheat, rye and barley, which the people are reaping and gathering in. I have had my seat beside the driver, where I could see all as I passed, and have been greatly amused at his zeal in cracking his whip. In this way he attracts the attention of the reapers. As he passes by them, he salutes them with a great cracking of his whip, to the right and left. He does not crack it to make the team go ahead, but solely to attract the attention of the people. As we pass a house, he begins to crack away, and out come wife, sons and daughters, old and young, to see him. I am now sitting on a bench, outside the door, wagons, horses, men, women and children all around me. On the bench to my left, near to me, lies a beautiful pet dog; near the dog sits a woman, with a fat child in her arms: the child holds the fore feet of the dog in its hand; the dog is, at this moment, licking the child's lips and face gently as possible-now the child's nose and dog's nose are rubbing lovingly one against the other. The child and dog are disposed to cultivate an acquaintance with me. Well, human love and sympathy are the same, the world over. There are 1000 inhabitants in this town. The river Inn glides softly past it, near the perpendicular rock that rises behind it. Before we arrived at this place, we passed the old Church of St. Leonard, founded in 1019, by the Emperor Henry II. The pillars are ornamented with figures of double lions, dragons, and monsters of all sorts-fitting emblems of a bloody, beastly religion, that enslaves and butchers men in

lous village, and the native place of the Rainer fam these Protestants to quit their native land; and they found an asylum in Prussian Silesia. In front of a church in the village of Wald, far up this valley, are

castle and family from which sprang the renowned knight and commander George, the conqueror of

Francis I. of Paria. Hall, 6 o'clock, P. M. Just arrived-a town of 4400 inhabitants, six miles



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1845.

been transported to Vienna; and nothing tempts me | might be suggested as he went on. The burden of to visit it but the location, which, where every loca- them was to show the abominable position of the tion is so picturesque and fine, is not sufficient to induce me to spend the time. This castle was once the abode of Phillippina Welzer, who, though the daughter of a burger of Augsburg, became Archduchess of pointed to nominate officers of the Worcester North Austria, and the mother of a long line of Emperors. A. S. Society for the ensuing year. The meeting From one of the high windows of this castle, the was then adjourned till 6 o'clock in the evening. famous human butcher, Wellenstein, then a page, fell EVENING SESSION. without injury; and from this circumstance he concluded that he was destined for some great work, and he tion of his resolution in the afternoon, now took up

ded that he was destined for some great work, and he was destined, like Napoleon, Wellington and Washington, to cut his way to glory, through the bowels of Humanity. Behind this castle is a field, in which many tournaments were held, and knights killed, for the pleasure and edification of professedly Christian men and women—as men and women in England and America are taken upon a scaffold to have their and, tried by this standard, the church and clergy of the character and purpose of the Christian dispensation. For, this done, it was easy to vindicate abolitionists from the charge of infidelity; and, tried by this standard, the church and clergy of the character and purpose of the Christian dispensation. For, this done, it was easy to vindicate abolitionists from the charge of infidelity; and, tried by this standard, the church and clergy of America are taken upon a scaffold to have their necks broken for the edification and sanctification of the souls of their professedly pious and praying brethren and sisters—for the moral and spiritual improvement of the people is the great argument for promises, was fully met, in which the speaker rose to the commissions of the great adhanging, according to the opinions of the great according to the opinions of the great according to the opinions of the great according to the pallows in America. A. A. Phelps and N. Colver can head a petition to government for the perpetuity of the gallows and halter as means of the cause. A song from the Hutchinsons brought grace to the people to bring them to the love of God the audience to their feet. They pressed or leaned 'the height of this great argument,' and without forward in almost breathless admiration.

Mr. Buffum made some forcible remarks on the support which the Church, in its present connexion world soon wonder how the gallows could ever have the persecutions to which abolitionists were subject, with the slave system, lent to it. He spoke also of and modestly mentioned, by way of illustration, that he had lately lost some seven thousand dollars by the burning of his carpenter works.

Not long afterwards, said he, I was told that it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and on acroad between this and that is lined on both sides with count of my abolition principles. 'And will you perornamental trees, is perfectly level and smooth, and sist,' said his informant, 'in such a ruinous enterruns on the left bank of the river, and close under the prise?' 'What,' said Mr. B. 'shall I abandon my chain of lofty mountains. We have had a pleasant principles, and the great and glorious cause in which I have enlisted, because they subject me to pecuniary osses? No; not if they were ten times greater than they are. I cling to them the closer.' And the indignant manner in which he repelled the suggestion, brought down upon him, from that large audience, a DEAR SIR-After the beautiful and just description general burst of applause.

ou have had, of the late Convention and Fair at Fitchburg-were it not my official duty, I should Mr. Clapp introduced the following resolution, and spoke upon it with great earnestness and power:

deem it a work of supererrogation to attempt a sketch Resolved, That the church which closes its doors of the proceedings. But to my task.

The ladies of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, with those of the Worcester North, had resolved to hold a Fair at Fitchburg on the 12th and 13th ult. The Worcester North A. S. Society appointed its annual meeting at the same time and place. To of the proceedings. But to my task.

The ladies of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, with those of the Worcester North, had resolvadd to the interest of the occasion, notice was given His course of argument to show the corruption of

But those who projected the meeting, and issued

the call, or others like them, anticipated the gathering, and prepared for the reception. The forests and Mr. Clapp th

tening attitude, as if waiting the outbreaking of a Hutchinsonian song, to give them life and motion; Mr. Phillips followed in the same strain. Liberty while between, wreaths and festoons of evergreen party, said he, like other political parties which wish hung upon the walls. The walls, too, were gemmed to obtain votes, accommodates itself to the prejudices with appropriate mottoes, embodying the stern resolves, the noblest sentiments and holiest purposes of one phase; in Philadelphia, another; and in Boston, the wise and good in ancient or modern times. There, a third. He also exposed the fallacy and absurdity like the stars that stud the firmament of night, they

addressed themselves to minds and hearts that answered them again. Thus were we permitted to hold converse, fellowship, communion, with the claims of the Liberator, Standard and Pioneer to the The Tables,' as your fair correspondent has said, patronage of abolitionists. Mr. Clapp added some formed a hollow square in the middle of the room, further remarks on the immorality of taking office, or on which were placed the beautiful contributions from the various towns in Worcester county, which united Mr. Haskell, of Fitchburg, thought if we prayed for

in the effort together with those from Boston. The the liberation of the slave, consistency demanded that refreshment room at the foot of the hall was arranged we should also vote for it. He therefore belonged to with the utmost elegance and taste, and provided in the most ample manner, with tea, coffee, cakes, pies, positions which had been taken by others.

At the head of the hall was a table copiously furnished with intellectual and moral aliments,-with and truth, the dissemination of which must even-tually result in the emancipation of the slave, an al-

teration of the Constitution, or a dissolution of the Union.

Thus the arrangements had been made, the people were assembled; and to commence operations, Mr.

Yes sitting as they were surrounded by 'such wealth Phillips made some pleasant and appropriate remarks Phillips made some pleasant and appropriate remarks on the object and occasion which had called them to gether.

The sale of articles went on, for an hour or two.

The sale of articles went on, for an hour or two. quite briskly, when it was thought best to proceed

W. Carter of Hubbardston was appointed Secretary pro tem. Rev. Mr. Stone, of Gardner, offered an ted a resolution on the omnipotence of moral influ-ence in overcoming great national evils, and the ut-

cence in overcoming great national evils, and the utter inadequacy of any political party to accomplish the object. He spoke nearly an hour. I will not attempt to report his speech. Suffice it to say, that it was a clear and forcible statement of the fatal compromise of principle in the U. S. Constitution, and of the immorality of taking office, or voting under it; and given out in a style and manner worthy of the man, the spoke and the occasion.

But dagkness drew on, and the audience was again set free. Formal speeches gave place to friendly conversation, the articles upon the tables were again to

subject, and the occasion.

Mr. Everett then moved, that all persons present be invited to participate in the discussions introduced on the occasion. The motion passed without eppositions of the motion passed without eppositions.

officers of the Worcester North A. S. Society for the chausing year:

For President, George Miles, of Westminster, Vice-Presidents, J. A. Witte of Hubbardston, W. B. Shene of Gardner, T. P. Locke of Barre, Dr. Hoyt of Athel, Mason Amworth of Templeton, Dr. Taylor of Petersham, Dea. Mead of Rutland, J. T. Everett of Princeton, Mrs. O. Wellington of Barre, C. W. Hamilton of Hubbardston, Capt. Gerry of Harward, Albort C. Howe of Princeton, J. G. Clark of Hubbardston, For Secretary, Benjamin Snow, Jr. of Fetchurg, Treasurer, Mr. Myrick of Princeton, Executive Committee, Samuel Gay and Sunan W. If Clark of Hubbardston, Rev. Mr. Petitione of Fitchurg, Treasurer, Mr. Myrick of Princeton, Lexecutive Committee, Samuel Gay and Sunan W. If Clark of Hubbardston, Rev. Mr. Petitione of Fitchurg, Treasurer, Mr. Myrick of Princeton, Lexecutive Committee, Samuel Gay and Sunan W. If Clark of Hubbardston, Rev. Mr. Petitione of Fitchurg, Mrs. Dr. White of Westminster, Ruel G. Coof Gardiner.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the persons nominated thereby elected.

H. W. Carter, of Hubbardston, made some remarks on the natural and necessary connection of the difference on the state of persons and the persons nominated thereby elected.

H. W. Carter, of Hubbardston, made some remarks on the materal and necessary connection of the difference on the state of the persons and the persons and the persons nominated thereby elected.

H. W. Carter, of Hubbardston, made some remarks that the state of the persons and t

the greatness and dignity of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the simplicity of the means by which it is to be accomplished, viz.—freedom of speech and freedom of the press. The proceeds of the Fair, clear of expenses, were \$225.

I have thus given you the merest skeleton of the proceedings and the main topics of dicourse, at the late Convention and Fair. Enough, however, to show that Phillips and Buffum and Clapp, true to the motton of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, 'No Union with Slaveholders,' bore, in their intellectual and moral migns, convention and Constitution. They broke up the ground, and sowed good seed, but bequeathed the fruits thereof to the next generation. His course of argument to show the corruption of that Messrs. Phillips and Ballou, and those inimitable singers, the Hutchinsons, would be present. The morning came, and brought with it no trivial storm of wind and rain. But the genuine friends of the cause came together by sleigh loads, and stage loads, through wind and storm, from a distance of ten, there in labor and pleasures of the day and even, and the ladies, wearied with care and toil, set their house in order, and betook themselves to rest.

Thursday Morning.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Pettibone, of Fitch burg.

The ladies were already in their places; the refreshment table had been replenished, the articles of two whose brown deliberation sanight con whose brown deliberation and Massachusetts Ant. Slavery So the American and Massachusetts Ant. Slavery So the American and Massachusetts Ant. Slavery So the Called, "No Union with Slaveholders," bore, in their intellectual and moral migns, the cast mony against a pro-slavery Church and Constitution. They broke up the ground, and sowed good seed, bar the cast provided the fruits thereof to the next generation. While their natural helpers and magnanimous allies, the ladies, by their steady and persevering efforts, furnished the means of sowing more seed.

Thursday Morning.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Pettibone, of Fitch burg.

The ladies were already in their places; the refreshment table had been replenished, the articles of the church was essentially the same as that of Philips, but at the same time ded his power. A decent man, with a very thick end in moral migns, the court of the church was essentially the same as that of Philips, but at the same time of the church was essentially the same as that of Philips, but at the same time of the church was essentially the same as that of Philips and a manner entirely his own.

They broke up the ground, and sowed good seed, but the proving and a manner entirely his own.

They broke up the ground, and sowed good seed, but the morning and a manner entirely

Translated the results of the property for the principles of the principles of Christopher (1) and the principles of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of the principles of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the desire of the christopher of Christopher (1) and the christopher (1) and the christopher of Christopher (1) and the christopher (1) and the christopher of Christopher (1) and the christop

All men are born free and equal-with cer tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

By Three millions of the American people are in hains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

are sold as materials commodules.

If Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!*) America every year.

The Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slave-bolders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and n the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their assumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is

'a convenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 741.

worthy of civil rights; will teach the teacher the im portance of granting them a permanent interest in the land of their own country; they will then pro duce cotton, rice, and other tropical productions, in abundance—will compete and beat the productions of American slavery, and, rendering it unprofitable, will give weight to your teachings, and bring the breechespocket argument to aid your arguments founded on Justice and Benevolence. Interest opens men's

ainds to sound policy with great rapidity. I observe, by extracts from other papers in Liberator, that you continue to be well abused by slaveholders and slaveites. While they scold you, we have confidence in you-we know that you are in the right wey, because they scold you for being out of it; and I use this article from the Times to how you, and other good men, the fruits of having cast your bread on the waters in faith and confidence, that it may return to you after many days.

The State of the Laboring Poor in England.

The Malthusian philosophy is working out its ter-sible results in England. The moral disease which it introduced among the political economists was a callousness to the distress of the poorer classes. It taught that it was a law of nature, that men should increase faster than food, and the conclusion was pal-pable, that starvation was a necessity, not a sin; that the rich are justified in permitting this for that, otherwise, men would increase until they ate up each other; and the theoretical future danger reconciled the doctrinaires to the injustice and wickedness of present starvation. Our laws, for the last thirty years, have been made or influenced in the making by the Malthusian theorists. See the state of our poor, as shown by the following inquest, taken from the Times newspaper. It is only a sample of what is daily and hourly occurring in this country, abounding as it does in wealth, all produced by the labor of that people who are so treated.

DREADFUL DESTITUTION IN THE UX-BRIDGE UNION

BRIDGE UNION.

Tuesday, Feb. 4th, 1845.

Late on Saturday, Mr. Wakley, M. P., coroner, held a lengthened inquiry at the Six Bells public house, Ruislip common, about five miles from Uxbridge, into the circumstances attending the death of William Murrell, aged 28, whose death, it had been stated, had been caused by the want of the common necessaries of life.

The room occupied by deceased, his wife and child, bespoke the penury and destitution of its occupants, and the body of the deceased bore indications of the privations he had endured.

The witnesses were examined, one of whom was the wife of the deceased, whose figure was most attenuated, and who was in so weak a state, that she was accommodated with a chair, and had brandy and water provided for her while giving her evidence. The deceased was a laboring man, the son of another laborer, residing at Ruislip-common. The deceased married, about three years ago, the witness, Martha Murrell, who belonged to Iver, in Buckinghamshire, where they for some time resided. From the month of August last, the deceased had been out of work, except an occasional iob or two. About three months ago, in consesided. From the month of August last, the deceased had been out of work, except an occasional job or two. About three months ago, in consequence of the serious illness of his wife, they became chargeable to the parish of Iver, which is in the Eton Union, and subsequently orders were given for their removal to the Uxbridge Union, but which were suspended on account of the illness of his wife. About seven weeks since, his wife being rather better, the deceased, to avoid the orders for removal being carried into effect, and their being taken to Ruislip as paupers, borrowed a horse and cart, and removed his wife to the old workhouse, where they have ever since lived, and in the hope of getting work, abstained from applying for any assistance to the relieving-officer of the Uxbridge Union. After a week or two, not getting work, the union. After a week or two, not getting work, the deceased, at the earnest request of his wife, applied to the board of guardians of the Uxbridge Union for relief, which they answered by giving him an order of admission into the Union workhouse at Hillington, upwards of four miles from all his friends. As he returned home, however, with the order to his wife, he found he could obtain employment at cutting down pea-sticks in the wood, and carrying them out into the road to be carted, and they in consequence determined not to make friends. As he returned home, however, with the order to his wife, he found he could obtain employment at cutting down pea-sticks in the wood, and carrying them out into the road to be carted, and they in consequence determined not to make use of the order. The next morning the deceased went to work at that employment, but finding that, work as hard as he could at it, he could not earn more than 9d a day, and his strength failing him, he was forced to give it up. During the whole of the period from their removal from Iver to Ruisilp to the deceased being ill, and then obtaining relief, they subsisted alone upon potatoes which the deceased had received while at Iver for doing up a garden, and a few which his father had given him as seed to plant a little bit of garden with. The wife declared on oath that she cooked them three times a day, and that, with the exception of now and then a quartern loaf, and twopennyworth of sprats, they had no other food, which statement was corroborated by the other witnesses. During those six weeks, neither the deceased nor his wife tasted either meat or tea. Last Tuesday week deceased became very poorly, and at the persuasion of the wife consented that she should apply for medical relief. She accordingly on that morning left Ruisilp-common, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and walked to Hillingdon, to the residence of Mr. Stockwell, the relieving officer for the Uxbridge. Union, where she arrived about 9 o'clock, He gave her an order on Mr. Rayner, surgeon, at Uxbridge, to whose house she proceeded with it, and then returned home to Ruisilp-common, which she reached about 12 o'clock, having in the interim walked 10 miles in a very weak state, and without (having no money) bringing home any food or sustenance for her sick husband. Soon after her return home, Mr. Rayner visited them, and immediately on ascertaining their destitute condition, he gave them an order for necessaries, which he desired the wife to take to Mr. Stockwell. The poor jaded wife then retraced her steps to Hillingdon,

VOL. XV .-- NO. 13.

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

RATTENBERG, July 11. 11 o'clock, A. M. hanging, according to the opinions of the great adand man. Long and sore was the struggle before the gladiatorial games of the Tilt and Tournament could be abolished; and now we wonder how any human being could uphold them as Christian. So will the been sustained as a Christian institution. The valley of the Inn here opens out to about a nile and a half in width-enclosed on each side by ountains that tower up abruptly from the plain from 6000 to 8000 feet. Innsbruck is in full view; the

halt here, and now for Innsbruck.

blanc-monge, sandwiches and fruits.'

The sale of articles went on, for an hour or two,

with business and addresses, without interrupting the sales. On motion of Mr. Everett of Princeton, H.

earnest and appropriate prayer. Mr. Phillips presen-

Mr. James N. Buffum, of Lynn, then continued the

discussion in a plain, common sense, matter-of-fact way, to corroborate and sustain the positions of Mr.

Mr. Henry Clapp, Jr. said he would not speak on the resolution, but would make such observations as

MR. GARRISON :

FITCHBURG CONVENTION AND FAIR

HUBBARDSTON, March 10th, 1844.

the name of the God of love. Schwartz, 3 o'clock, P. M. As we came from Rattenberg, we passed through Strass, a little village in the mouth of the valley of the Ziller-called the Zillerthal-where it opens into the valley of the Inu. Zillerthal is said to be the most beautiful valley in the Tyrol. Fugen is its most popuily, the Tyrolese minstrels, who a few years since visited England, and were greatly applauded for their singing. They were also enriched, and two of the brothers are now residing here as innkeepers. The Reiderbach, a mountain torrent that pours into this beautiful valley, in 1781, in consequence of great rains, was swollen, and deserted its usual bed. nd bore down upon one of the churches in the valley. The poor people had fled to it for safety, and were crowded together in the steeple; the water rose to the windows, and the fall of the building was mo mentarily expected, but fortunately the flood was stayed and the people were saved. It is said the peculiarities of the Tyrolese character are more marked in the Zillerthal than in any other part of the coun-

try. They are said to be merry, passionately fond of singing and dancing, and distinguished for skill in extempore verses of a satirical cast. The people are oo, 'on whose brows deliberation sat, and firm resaid to be handsome, and principally devoted to rearsolve.' With them it was no holiday pastime. They ing flocks and herds; and they wear a picturesque cosseemed aware of the weight and dignity and arduoustume. A large portion of the people of the Zillerthal ness of the work in which they were engaged. Their were secretly converted to Protestantism; but through the influence of the Romish priests, they were persecuted, by being denied the rites of baptism, marriage, pledged to its accomplishment. and christian burial ' I can see no hardship in being denied the rites of baptism and Christian burial. What an absurd and infamous dogma that men cannot be Christians, and subjects of Christ's kingdom, withthe fields seemed obedient to the call, and to render voluntary tribute to the pleasures of the occasion; out the intervention of a proud, ambitious, and hireling priesthood! These wolves in sheep's clothing do confor there stood, in rich and beautiful array of native trive to make themselves necessary to man's existence. For myself, I cast from me the priestly prosion, as one of the deadliest foes to Christianity. In 1837, the Parliament of Tyrol compelled 400 of

two large stones, between which the peasants squeeze themselves, as a cure for rheumatism! Ichwartz, where I now am, has 4500 inhabitants. It is a beautiful town. It was entirely burned to the ground in 1809 by the Bavarians, who committed the most horrible cruelties upon the men and womensuch as British soldiers committed on the men and women of Ghuznee and Chaleal and Scinde, and such as John Tyler, Henry Clay, and James K. Polk, with their Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist brethren, commit upon the persons of defenceless slave women and children; they gashed and cut the men to pieces, and brutally violated the women-deeds familar to soldiers and slaveholders, and sanctioned by the advocates of military defence and slavery. The town is now, for the most part, rebuilt. This place has been famous for its silver, iron and copper mines. Not far from this town, within sight of it, are the

from Innsbruck-situated at the foot of the Salzberg, a mountain distinguished for its bare, lofty, white precipices, entirely destitute of tree or shrub. This town is noted for its salt mine, situated more than 5000 feet above sea level. What attracts my attention most in this town is, the grave of Spechbacker, called the bravest, most prudent and skilful leader of the Tyrolese in their struggle for independence, against Napoleon and the Bavarians. He was the nend and companion of Hafer, and died here in 1e20. This town and its vicinity, now so quiet, so beautiful, so lovely and rich, was once the theatre of carnage, such as few places ever witness. Spechbacher here led on the Tyrolese against the French and Bavarians, and committed dreadful slaughter among them. On the evening of April 11, 1809, the whole population of this town and vicinity rose under Spechbacher; the watch-fires on the mountains around were lighted by the women and children, while the men rushed down to the slaughter like ravenous wolves. It is melancholy to pass through this valley, which is unrivalled in fertility and beauly, for one feels that almost every rod of it has drunk a brother's blood. There is a cross road hence to lansbruck, leading up the right bank of the Inn, by the Schlass Ambras, an old castle once the residence of the Archdukes of Austria, built in the 13th century, now dismantled and converted into barracks. It is in full view where I now stand, and rises up on the opposite mountain with imposing, gloomy grandeur. The collections which it once contained have







THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, GOENHILL. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT.

Store, ONE-STREET, BOSTON at all prices, quality, for coted to call BROOK.

Sacred Plo. d, by Henry

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IARSH, Cornhill VE.

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AFTER THE

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CH, M. D. ARTED. Nos. 1 and 2 at Philadel-ful selections. ery. Compact, new publica-Jan. 10 ERATOR. Milford. North Ferri

Providence; City; James Clintock, Wa

Thomas Haw 's Bridge im, Philadel

RAL. r may enclose newspaper, to and frank the 1s. 6d. a day, and to perform that work he had to

walk 10 miles a day.

Mr. William Rayner, surgeon, of Uxbridge. The Mr. William Rayner, surgeon, of Uxbridge. The immediate cause of death was pressure on the brain and spinal marrow. Both the vessels of the brain and the spinal marrow were turgid to a degree. Witness had never before seen such a case in his life. Could not state that want of food would produce lock-jaw. Considered that the state of the toe was more likely to produce lock jaw. The Coroner then said he trusted that the inquiry would produce sood results. It was a prelamble to the inquiry would produce and results.

would produce good results. It was a melancholy and deplorable thing for the poor to have to travel 20 miles before they could obtain 3s, worth of relief. It was making their lives a life of toil and trouble, instead of affording them relief.

The room was then cleared of strangers, and on the public being again admitted, the jury returned a verdet of 'Died from lock-jaw'; and

The Foreman said, that the jury could not sepa-rate without expressing their great dissatisfaction and disgust at the continuance of a system which compelled the poor, in the hour of sickness and destitution, to travel so many miles as it was proved that the wife of the deceased man was compelled to walk before she could obtain the relief that was necessary for their wants

The Coroner, before whom this evidence was taken, is a member of our Parliament.

That you may see this case is not singular, but illustrates the general state of our laboring classes, I send you an extract from his speech in our House of Commons, in relation to the case, and the state of the population generally. His observations were

made in reference to the Queen's speech. Mr. Wakley-The right hon, baronet seems to infer in the speech that there is no distress among the masses of the people in this country. I concur in the remarks of the honorable member for Rochdale. Among the unskilled laborers there is the greatest distress; and honorable members little know the deplorable distress vast numbers of the people are in. In fact, it is impossible to paint the picture of their calamities and sufferings in adequate colors. I hope, when the right honorable baronet brings in the bill for the alteration of the law of schement that came comprised with the correlation. tlement, that some commission will be appoint for inquiring into the condition of the laboring peo ple. It ought to be known and be made manifes to the majority of this house. I fear the majority know nothing of the privations to which the masses of this country are exposed. I shall be glad to hear if it be the intention to abolish the law of settlement What is the effect of the present law This is the common practice:—A laborer who has gone to a distance has married and reared a family. and dies; his wife makes an application for relief and what is the answer given to her? 'We give you a loaf or two of bread, or a shilling or two his occasion, and if you come again, we shall giv you an order to be received into the house; and when the proper time arrives we shall pass you nome.' 'Home!' says the poor creature; 'what nome?' 'Your husband's settlement.' 'Why, Sir, home? nome? Your husband's settlement.' Why, Sir, he came 100 miles off 28 years since; I have not a friend there; I never saw any of his relations.' Still the overscer replies, 'We cannot help the law; we are under the necessity of acting thus.' Does the woman apply again? No; she suffers all the miseries of starvation rather than apply again under the threat held out to her. I know that it is the in tention of the right honorable baronet to mitigate that law. The bill of last session went far towards this end, but it did not go far enough. I trust that the bill of this session will meet the evil in a bold and masterly spirit. I regret that there has been no intimation with regard to the new poor law. That question is still unsettled, and it is impossible that the law as it now stands can much longer re main in force in this country. (Hear, hear.) Bu one fact is worth a hundred suppositions. I will state what came under my own observation on Saturday last. It is not an unique case—it is a general one. A laboring man of good character, only 26 years of age, was in a state of extreme destitution. He lived in the parish of Ruislip. I under-stand that six weeks before he died he had been living at Iver, in Buckinghamshire. His wife was ill, and a small expense was incurred in their maintenance during about three weeks, and they were threatened to be passed home as paupers. To avoid this, the husband borrowed a horse and cart, and removed his wife to the old workhouse. I saw the furniture in the room they had taken-it was not worth 2s.: it was a scene of miserable de tion. The parochial authorities of terr carted them from the place to the village of Ruislip, saying at the workhouse, 'Here are the parties. I have carted them home to you.' They were then allowed to go to their lodgings. The poor man being ill and out of work, said at last to his wife, 'You must go to the relieving officer and ask for relief. I must have sustenance. I must have relief, or I shall die See what transpired in consequence of the size of your unions. That woman, starved into a state of the most extreme feebleness, left her home and her husband without a farthing, and with no food, to go to the relieving officer of Hillingdon, five miles from her cottage, in the depth of winter. She deseribed the state of her destitution and the condition of her husband. What was the overseer's answer?—and he told me afterwards that he had acted in conformity with the law—'Go to the doctor, and if he gives you an order for relief, you shall have it.'

The poor woman walked from Hillingdon to Ux—bridge to see M. B. The poor woman walked from Hillingdon to Ux-bridge to see Mr. Rayner, the doctor. He promis-ed to go to her cottage, and between 12 and 1 o'clock she returned home without any hope, and with neither money nor food. In a few minutes after, in walked the medical gentleman. His obof the necessaries of life. He gave an order, "They are in want of the necessaries of life." He gave an order, "They are in want of necessaries." What is she to do? She has already walked 11 miles; she has to go back to the relieving officer again; and then what does she receive? Money was not given to her. She had not the opportunity of purchasing what she wanted; but she had an order given to her for 3s., which she was to serve on a grocer of Ruislip. Now, observe, she has walked 21 miles in the depth of winter, with her husband, she feared dving home, she herself being in a state of suffering and disease, before she has received the value of 3s. I do not know what word to use to express my feeling; but that is what we have the folly, or the cruelty, to call furnishing relief to the destitute poor in our process of legislation. Is this state of things to continue? That poor man, in the state he was in, with his constitution broken, merely bruised a corn on one of his toes, and lock-jaw came on, of which he died. Is this system to concame on, or when he died. Is this system to con-tinue, and do the wealthy people of England be-lieve that their lives and property can be secure so long as the poor are so unjustly treated? Do you call this a system of conservatism? Is it not pregnant with danger to you every moment of nant with danger to you every moment of your lives? Do you believe that the millions of England can be satisfied with this? Do you believe they will treat Parliament with respect, or yield obedi-ence to the law, when they are thus treated? I say they will not, and, further, we ought not to advi them to do so. If they were not dis them to do so. It they were not anscontened and dissatisfied, they would be unworthy the name of Englishmen; and it is utterly impossible to expect with such treatment that, when assailed by a foreign foe, they can ever again exhibit the boldness and

This is the state to which our aristocracy have brought the people by corrupt legislation; by laws which are made to subserve their own class interests and by institutions which are sustained by them to promote those interests. Governments, hitherto, have originated either in force or in fraud. We have overgrown the state of brute force; and since your Revolution emancipated you into a nation, politica knowledge has been rapidly spreading amongst us, and the people generally are being perfected in that knowlege through suffering. We, as a people, are before our institutions; you, as a people, are behind yours. We shall live on to improve and assist each EDWARD SEARCH.

firmness and manliness of former times. But kindness, humanity, forbearance, and generosity are the

characteristics of the people of England, and thos

who treat them in the manner I describe, do not understand the feelings of their hearts, or their ex-

cellent understandings.

Our London correspondent will need no private assurance from us, that his letters are highly instructive and interesting to the readers of the Liberator or this side of the Atlantic. Although he does no choose to write under his real signature, all his read ers will perceive in him a sagacious mind, a strong intellect, and a philanthropic heart, which enable him always to soar above all national prejudices and cus toms, and to regard man as man, the world over a without fear or favor.'-Ed. Lib.

From the Belfast (Ireland) Northern Whig, Feb. 6.

PRESIDENT TYLER AND SLAVERY.

TO JAMES M'HENRY, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT LONDONDERRY.

GLASGOW, February 1st, 1845,

DEAR SIR—In a communication in The Northern Whig, dated Jan. 16, 1845, the object of which is to 'rescue from the grasp of calumny the fair fame of a personal friend,' you say.—'Let every man be considered innocent, until he be proved guilty.' So say I. You accuse me of making a 'slanderous attack on the privade character of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.' Where?—How? In a letter written by me, which appeared in The Whig, of Jan. 11th, headed—'John Tyler, President of the United States, a man-stealer about to visit England.' You say that I propagate the foul charge, that 'President Tyler had been guilty of selling his own son into slavery? I am glad you think it is 'foul' for a man to sell his own children into slavery? But I forget myself—for of this you say—'It is neither my business nor my intention to say one word?' Oh, no! your 'personal friend,' for whose 'fair fame' you are so anxious, may steal and sell his neighbor's children, as many as he pleases, and it is not your 'business nor intention to say one word? About it, because you do not consider that such an act affects his 'private character,' or sullies his 'fair fame' but let it be said that your praying and we, the bloody cut of the keen lash, and the frightful screams that rend the very skies;—and all his to gratify ambition, lust, pride, avarice, vanity, and the most depraved feel-were, vanity, and the most depraved feel say one word about it, because you do not consider that such an act affects his 'private character,' or sulfies his 'fair fame;' but let it be said that your pride, avarice, vanity, and the most depraved feelings of the human heart! The worst is not generally ings of the human heart! The worst is not generally ings of the human heart! sulfies his 'fair fame;' but let it be said that your 'personal friend,' John Tyler, in whose familiar acquaintance you seem to glory, has sold his own children into slavery, and you are ready to move heaven and earth to vindicate him!

You say of me, 'He was conscious, in his heart, that he was giving circulation to a calumny that never had the least foundation in fact.' Notwithstanding this assertion, I would say, that I do really believe that John Tyler, President of the United.

States, has children in slavery, and that he, himself, brought them into that condition. I do sincerely believe, that John Tyler, the resent Chief Magistrate of the United States, has enslaved his own

children.

Proof.—John Tyler is a slaveholder. Will you deny this? You will not. Not one of those who placed him over them as President will dare to deny it. He was chosen to the office because he was a slaveholder. He has kept slaves to wait on him, while in the execution of his office, as President. What is a slaveholder? The following law, under which every slave in the United States is held, will shew:—'A slave is one who is in the power of a master, to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his la-

Under this law—a law sanctioned by himself—resident Tyler holds slaves, whose 'persons, industry, and labor,' he claims a right to sell; and these victims of his injustice 'can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but what must belong' to John Tyler. He claims and holds man—the image and likeness of God—who was made but little lower than angels, and crowned with glory and honor by his Maker—as a 'chattel personal'—as a beast, or a thing. He claims a right to dehumanize man—his brother—his own som—and to use him as an article of merchandise. Here is John Tyler's damning guilt—this is the 'fout' blot on his 'fout' blot on his 'God himself. There is no man who will not feel this to be a truth—no man who will not not real the right course for is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainment. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel is attainent. It seems to me that the moral feel instance is attainent. It seems to met at the moral feel in satisficiently strong sentiment of abhorrence for sufficiently strong sentiment of abhorrence for sufficiently strong sentiment of abh private character.' The slave says,—'These hands, these limbs, these eyes, this body and soul, are mine—my God gave them to me.' 'No,' says Tyler, 'they are mine, and all their fruits.' He denies to visit these countries, it occurred to me that a good 'they are mine, and all their fruits.' He denies to visit these countries, it occurred to me that a good opportunity would be afforded to all who hate slavery and its abettors, to express their warm feelings on the subject. Mr. Tyler is no ordinary man; the is a man-stealer,—and as the property? You will not—you dare not. This is his villary. He is a man-stealer,—and as the property of the prope much more infamous than a sheep-stealer, as a man is of more value than a sheep. The man who will claim and hold his fellow-man as property, is capa-ble of any deed of infamy. He that will claim oth-er people's children as property, is capable of en-

er people's emaren as property, is capable of en-slaving his own offspring.

John Tyler is a slave-breeder. He lives in Virginia.

The principal business of that State is to breed slaves for the markets of Alabama, Louisiana, and Missis-sippi. In 1836, it was stated by the Virginia slave-breeders, that one hundred and twenty thousand slaves had been sold, and driven out of the State, in one This was said, to shew the advantages and year. This was said, to shew the advantages and profit of slawe-breeding; and to stimulate the people to more activity in that business. John Tyler, like ms neighbors, keeps women on the purpose of the President himself, and his fellow slave-breeders) and 'growing' human beings for the market. The fact, that Tyler is a slaweholder proves him to be a slawe-breeder; for the latter sin is necessarily involved in the former.

ed in the former.

John Tyler is a slave trader;—he buys and sells men, women, and children, as he sees fit; and he claims the right to do so. To buy and sell human beings, at auction, is, in his opinon, perfectly hon-orable, and consistent with membership in a Presslaves. Do you? In the name of God and humanity, I will call upon you to answer this question, before the people of Londonderry, among whom you live as a commissioned agent of John Tyler. Do you think it is a dark blot on the 'fair fame' of your 'personal friend',' that he holds, breeds, and selfs slaves? What could be do worse? Should your 'personal friend' seize your wife and children, or 'personal friend' seize your wife and children, or 't wish to draw your attention to another deeply the state of the work of the practice of murdering our brethren according to law!! I wish the book could be down, on the horrible practice of murdering our brethren according to law!! I wish the book could wish to promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the practice of murdering our brethren according to law!! I wish the book could be wish to promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Repeal Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it to the Reading Rooms, and that you will kindly let me be a supplied to the promote it by sending it let the supplied to the promote it by sending it let the yourself, and put them on the auction stand, and sell them off, like dogs, to the highest bidder, what would you say of his 'fair fame?' Would you not think him capable of 'selling his own son?' If John Tyler had stolen your son, and sold him, would you like the countries. It would be a sad disgrace to us if this bad man were received with hospitable attention in Tyler had stolen your son, and sold him, would you like the countries. It rejoices me that you are pledged before Tyler had stolen your son, and sold him, would you have regarded the dialogue between the slave and the minister—in which the slave says that his mother assured him that he was the son of Governor Tyler—a 'clumsy invention' and a 'silly dialogue 's If you stood beside your wife and children, on the slave-breeder for sale; and even more horrible still,

There is another law under which your 'personal friend' holds slaves, and which he approves and helps to execute—i. e., 'all the issue and offspring born, or to be born, of slaves, shall be, and they are born, or to be born, of slaves, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, and remain forever, absolute slaves—and shall follow the condition of the father, and be known by his name. Why do President Tyler and his fellow slave-breeders pass a law that the children of slaves shall follow the condition of their mother? A Virginian slaveholder once tion of their mother? A Virginian slaveholder once cheering the labors of devoted men and women in told me, that six-sevenths of all the slaves of that America, who are laboring to free State had, more or less, white blood in their veins: and John Randolph once said, that the best blood of Virginia (by which he meant the blood of her most distinguished preachers, statesmen and heroes,) ran in the veins of her slaves.' How happens this? There is no intermarriage between whites and heads. most distinguished preachers, statesmen and heroes, ran in the veins of her slaves.' How happens this? There is no intermarriage between whites and blacks. There is no legal marriage among slaves. There is no legal marriage among slaves. They live in absolute concubinage, as do the beasts. John Tyler holds his slaves in this condition. The darkest horrors of slavery, in America, cannot be told. I can only say of it what a slaveholder, in a private letter once said of it—'Slavery is the conprivate letter once said of it—'Slavery is the contold. I can only say of it what a slaveholder, in a private letter once said of it—'Slavery is the concocted essence of fraud, selfishness, and coldhearted tyranny, and the fruitful parent of unnumbered evils to the oppressor and the oppressed—The one-thousandth part of which has never asked after, by ministers or politicians, in echever asked afte never asked after, by ministers or politicians, in ecclesiastical or civil courts. The slave is supposed to have no father; and in law and religion—as these are held in slave States—the slave has no father. This one law of slavery—that 'the child shall follow the condition of the mother '—tells the whole story. The slaveholders made this law, solely that the fathers of slaves might never be known, and the solution of the mother '—tells the whole story. The slaveholders made this law, solely that the fathers of slaves might never be known, and the solution of the mother'—tells the whole story. The slaveholders made this law, solely that the fathers of slaves might never be known, and the solution of the mother'—the slave has no father.

To Alderman O'Connell, M. P. S.—I enclose £1, which I should that the hand in as my renewed subscription present year, to the Repeal Association.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHT

To Alderman O'Connell, M. P. S.—I enclose £1, which I should that the hand in as my renewed subscription present year, to the Repeal Association.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

MES HAUGHT

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I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

MES HAUGHT

To Alderman O'Connell, M. P. S.—I enclose £1, which I should that the hand in as my renewed subscription present year, to the Repeal Association.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

MY DEAR FRIEND:

the fithers of slaves might never be known, and to suit their own convenience. There is not, probably, a single slaveholder—a man—in Virginia, born and educated there, who has not sons and daughters in slavery. This is known and talked of in the State as a common practice, that parents enslave and sell their own children.

Such are the circumstantial evidences that your 'personal friend' did 'sell his own son into slavery.' He is known to be a slave-holder, a slave-breeder, and a slave-trader. A young man of light complexion comes forward—declares that he was born on Tyler's plantation, and that his mother assured him that John Tyler was his father. The minister to whom the slave said this, is a Baptist minister, known to the man who published the account. You try to discredit the report, by saying that the man who published it was opposed to Tyler on pelitics, as well as on slavery. He was op-

The unalterable, inexorable enemy of slavery,

From the Tipperary Free Press.

wherever it exists.

PRESIDENT TYLER AND SLAVERY TO THE EDITORS OF THE PRESS IN GREAT BRIT AIN AND IRELAND

GENTLEMEN-I respectfully ask you to give the following correspondence a place in your columns. However you may differ from each other on political grounds, I trust your hearts beat warmly which every save in the Childed states is held, with a helping hand to the oppressed. Great shew:—'A slave is one who is in the power of a master, to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything, but what must belong to his masquire anything, but what must belong to his masquire anything, but what must belong to his masquire anything. r.'
a godlike one; one which would assuredly be smiled
Under this law—a law sanctioned by himself—
on by Heaven, if men pursued the right course for Tyler's damning guilt-this is the 'foul' blot on his not feel this to be a truth-no man who will not man would not be the owner of a sheep that he and stolen,) and he is anxious to attach Texas to the United States, for the purpose of perpetuating the vile system from which he derives a living, I applied to Mr. O'Connell to give the voice of

reland on this question once more to the world, not nobly has he responded to the call. I now entreat you respectfully to give our sentiments universal currency. Do not think of party feeling in this matter; but show to American 'soul-drivers' that all parties in these lands unite in detestation of the inparties in these lands unite in detestation of the in-fernal system they support, and that we have no desire to hold friendly intercourse with them, until they wash their hands clear of the guilt of slavery. Gentlemen give Desideut Tyler notice that he cannot be, under his present circumstances, a wel-come visitor in these lands, and you will greatly help the cause of human liberty on earth.

I am, respectfully, yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON. Dublin, 6th Feb., 1845.

CORRESPONDENCE

35, Eccles-street, 22d January, 1845. MY DEAR MR. O'CONNELL:

The author of the accompanying work on capital punishment, the Rev. Charles Spear, of Boston, has

auction stand, placed there by your 'personal friend,' it is commonly known in his own country that he to be sold as slaves, you never would find any difficulty in believing a report, so well authenticated, that 'President Tyler had been guilty of selling his own son into slavery.' ere is another law under which your 'personal of a man. For confirmation of this statement, from bondage. Your name is revered by your fellow-laborers for human freedom in that land. Send your voice forth again, I entreat you, on this occasion. Tell the polluted man-stealer, Tyler, that he

JAMES HAUGHTON

MERRION-SQUARE, 4th Feb.

intense now than ever they were, myself of the first practical opporand I will avail myself of the first practical oppor-tunity of giving utterance to them, especially in con-nection with the horrible project of annexing Tex-as to the United States. But, at the present mo-ment, the public mind is so engrossed here by other topics of local interest, that an anti-slavery speech would excite no such attention as it ought. I will, however, avail myself of the first favorable occa-sion to express resulting on the subject so as sion to express my indignation on the subject, to give my sentiments circulation in America.

Believe me to be very faithfully yours,

DANIEL O'CONNELL. To James Haughton, Esq. 35 Eccles-street.

following is a copy:

27 New Broad-Street, London, }

Dear Sire:

The painful circumstances in which you have been placed by your humane and Christian attempt to deliver some of your fellow-men from the sufferings and degradation of slavery, are not, as you perceive by the accompanying resolution, unknown to the about the accompanying resolution, unknown to the about the activity of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by her own legislation, by her action as a member of the Union, by the influence she may be able to exert over her sister States, and by every legitimate means to weaken, restrict, and finally to overcome and abolish American slavery, wherever it may exist in the nation.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Barber of Methuen, Mr. Russell of Boston, Mr. Hopkinson of Lowell, Mr. Wales of Boston, Mr. Sackett of Russell, Mr. Chapin of Uxbridge, and Mr. Dixby of diarblehead, took part. Mr. Wood of Nantucket, called for the previous question, which was ordered,

I am, dear Sir.

With great respect and esteem, Yours, very truly, JOHN SCOBLE, Sec'ry. To Capt. JONATHAN WALKER.

To us this looks very Christian-like, but the choloric Governor Branch smells rank treason in it.
The letter is found upon Capt. Walker's person—
hence it must have been conveyed to him. This is
shocking—not to be tolerated. The Marshal of the
United States, (the United States, remember, is the sleepless body-guard of slavery,) with trembling haste, forwarded the dread missile to the Governor, and the Governor lays it before their high mightinesses, the Senate and House of Representatives of that illustrious territory, with the following solemn accompaniment:

'From their perusal you will see, that the 'British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade throughout the World, has been clandestinely co-operating with the authorities of Massachusetts, in fiendish machinations against our domestic institutions. Under such circumstances, farther forbearance on our part not only ceases to be a virtue, but would be, in effect, an indonment of our vital interests.

I therefore recommend the subject to your dispassionate investigation, with a decided opinion on my own part, that the time has arrived when Florida has right—nay, would be false to herself, were she not demand from the Federal Government a prompt inforcement of the Federal Constitution.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BRANCH.

vile incendiaries and fugitives from justice, Messrs, come be Scoble and Clarkson, charged with fiendish mach-merits. inations against the domestic institutions of Pensa-

Report of the Judiciary Committees of the two
Houses, has unanimously adopted the following resolutions: Resolved. That the General Assembly of Louis-

the State of Massachusetts between the police regu-lations of this State and persons affected by them, as an interference subversive of our domestic order

and dangerous to the public peace.

Resolved, That this State will not recognize nor tolerate any mission, private or public, for the purpose of bringing and prosecuting suits in behalf of colored persons, at the expense of that State, with the view of testing the legality of their imprisonment.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, March 10, 1845. Mr. Berrien submitted the following resolution for con-

We trust Massachusetts and other free States will soon have some 'Police Regulations,' and en-force them. If a free citizen of Massachusetts may be imprisoned and sold as a slave in South Carolina or Louisiana, simply because he has a black or yellow hide, let us see whether citizens of those States cannot be 'policed' after the same pattern for the crime of holding men in bondage. We are averse to all such legislation, but the wrong is with those who begin it. This is a game which one can't well play alone.—New-York Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 18th inst., Mr. Stephenson of Boston, offered the following order, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed: ' Ordered, That the committee to whom was re-

ferred the message of the Governor, upon the sub-ject of the treatment of Samuel Hoar in South Car-

and from the exercise of her powers to protect the commerce of her citizens, by her unwillingness to commerce of her citizens, by her unwillingness to do the slightest violation to the Constitution of the United States, the protection of which is claimed

After some further remarks, Mr. B. presented the following resolutions, as an addition to the declaration and resolves to be reported by the committee.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, be hereby authorized and requested to employ an agent, whose duty it shall be to proceed to Washington, and lay before the President of the United States a written statement of the outrages committed on the citizens of Massachusetts in direct violation of the Constitution, by the State of South Carolina. Said statement to the accommented with such documents and ment to be accompanied with such documents and evidence as may be obtained, to demonstrate the fact of such outrages, and to demand in the name of Massachusetts that redress of her wrongs, to which she as a member of this Union is entitled:

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

A HORRIBLE PLOT—TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Governor Branch, of Florida, has just discovered a horrible plot, the disclosure of which calls for prompt and decisive action on the part of the General Government. We submit to President Polk, whether an extra session of Congress may not become necessary.

There is a certain committee of philanthropists in Great Britain, of which Thomas Clarkson, whose fame has reached the extremes of earth, is President, and Mr. Scoble is Secretary. This committee having recently heard of the incarceration of Captain Walker, of Florida, charged with giving passage in his craft to several slaves who were escaping from the unconstitutional bondage in which they had been held in that territory, passed several resolutions of sympathy, and directed their Secretary to write a letter of condolence, of which the following is a copy: whole nation is pledged, and for which the whole nation is responsible; and in view of the desperate measures for annexing a foreign slaveholding territory, resorted to with the avowed purpose of carrying this atrocious doctrine into effect, and thus giving additional strength to and perpetuating the institution of slavery, it has become the obvious and imperative duty of the Commonwealth of Masseybusetts, by her own legislation, by her action as

rs, as well as in the sympathies and assistance, of our friends.

Trusting that you will meet with becoming fortiude your approaching trial, and that, whatever may
is its issue, you may find the 'joy of the Lord to be

The nays were, Reuben Haynes of Sudbury, Frederick Sackett of Russell, Andrew Bennett of Chesh ire, James Rider of Dartmouth, Cyrell Read of Seekonk, Caleb Lombard of Wellfleet, and Smith

THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTIONS.

The Boston Daily Advertiser has the following beervations on the Annexation resolutions. They are worthy of attention:

'To give legal efficacy to this measure. tw three additional acts seem to be necessary. We can hardly persuade ourselves that the President elect will regard it as anything more than an authority to negotiate for the Annexation of the territory of Texas, or that, after all, a treaty will not be found to be necessary to effect this object. Texas herself has necessary to enect this object. Texas necessit has not given her assent to the Annexation, either in the present form, or on the conditions now named. Without her assent, the resolutions are of course void. With her assent, they cannot constitute a treaty, which is valid under the Constitution. It is difficult to conceive therefore how there can be any validity in the resolutions, either as acquiring Texas as a part of the territory of the United States, or as incorporating it, as one of the States of the Union, with the right of representation in the government

The New York Evening Post thus rebukes a p tion of the Democratic press, for prematurely huz-zaing over Annexation, and speaking of the Tex-an republic as already a portion of our country:—

'But Texas, if we rightly interpret the bill re I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BRANCH.

Whew! What shall be done for our little sister?
She must throw herself upon her reserved rights.
A Pensacola Jury must find true bills against John Scoble and Thomas Clarkson, as fugitives from justice. John Branch must trement the requisite documents to President Polk, demanding the prompt enforcement of the guarantees of the Federal Constitution; Secretary Buchanan must make the formal demand on Lord Aberdeen, for these vile incendiaries and fugitives from justice, Messrs, Scoble and Clarkson, charged with fiendish machine the formal demand of Lord Aberdeen, for these vile incendiaries and fugitives from justice, Messrs, Scoble and Clarkson, charged with fiendish machine the formal demand of Lord Aberdeen, for these vile incendiaries and fugitives from justice, Messrs, the formal demand of Lord Aberdeen, for these vile incendiaries and fugitives from justice, Messrs, the formal demand of Lord Aberdeen, for these vile incendiaries and fugitives from justice, Messrs, the formal demand of Lord Aberdeen, for these vile incendiaries, the resolutions of Milton Brown nor the amendment of Mr Benton extend an unconditional embrace to the new candidate. Should Mr. Polk conclude to adopt the form of annexation presented in the joint resolutions—which we are told it was generally understood at Washington that he would not—the question of admission must again come before Congress, to be finally decided on its

Now it is possible—indeed, we do not hazard inations against the domestic institutions of Pensacola;—and don't you think they would be given up? Ah! how the British Lion would crouch, and smooth its mane, and still its roar, when it heard the voice of John Branch, saying, 'Forbearance on our part has ceased to be a virtue'!

Try it, Governor!

LOUISIANA.

The Legislature of this State, acting upon a Joint Report of the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, has unanimously adopted the following resident on the state of the state of the state of the two Houses, has unanimously adopted the following resident of the state of the state of the state of the two Houses, has unanimously adopted the following resident on the state of th ness and when the proper time shall come. How men who thought the bill of Mr. Brown unconstitutional, or who, to say the least, were anxious that some por-tion of the new territory should be rescued from slave domination, could vote, even with a mental reservation, to confer upon the President the right to enforce that bill, we did not understand; it is

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, March 10, 1845. Mr Berrien submitted the following resolution for con-

Resolved, That in executing the authority conferred by the joint resolution of Congress, entitled 'A joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States,' the President of the United States will best conform to the provisions of the Constitution by resorting to the treaty-making power for the purpose, as accomplishing the obje

that resol Resolved. That the Secretary be directed to lay efore the President of the United States a copy of

on the table, which passed in the affirmative by the following vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Ather ton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier,

Mr. McDuffie moved to lay the above resolutio

ject of the treatment of Samuel Hoar in South Carolina, be directed to report to the Legislature, resolves to the following effect:

That Massachusetts is restrained from further present action in behalf of her citizens imprisoned in South Carolina, solely on account of their color, and from the exercise of her powers to protect the

From the Green Mountain Freeman POLITICAL TREACHERY.

commerce of her citizens, by her unwillingness to do the slightest violation to the Constitution of the United States, the protection of which is claimed for her own citizens in the premises, having by her established authorities interfered to prevent access to the courts of the United States in their own territory, it becomes the duty of the general government to afford the citzens of our Commonwealth while in another State, all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. And that Massachusetts now demands and will continue to demand, that the general government makes such change in the jurisdiction of the federal courts, or such provisions by law, as will enable any citzen of Massachusetts, who may hereafter be imprisoned in any other State, solely on account of his color, to urge his claims to liberty and protection in the courts of the United States; and that our senators and representatives be requested to lose on ophortunity of urging this subject upon the consideration of Congress.

The House then took up the special assignment, being the declaration and resolves on the treatment of Samuel Hoar by South Carolina.

Mr. Bernent of Ashfield, rose and addressed the House. He said that the slave power had come to be a most important and alarming power in our country—it had encroached so much upon the general government as to monopolize the majority of the offices of honor and trust.

Our seamen have not only been imprisoned, but in some instances, have been sold into perpetual slavery. We send our agent to South Carolina, and they insult the Constitution and the right of all the States, by the course they have pursued towards Massachusetts. They threaten his life if he attempts to act in accordance with the legal rights of the Constitution.

honest coonvitions of nine-tenths of the democrats of his State. They have voice against it in the Legislature, in democrats of his State. They have uttered their voice against it in the Legislature, in their primary assemblies, and in petitions and remonstrances to Congress. We repeat—why did he do it? He must answer for himself; but we predict that the indignant voice of a misrepresented, betrayed, injured people, will ring in his ears yet louder and longe than in the ears of those who basely lent themselve to consummate the less outrageous Missouri consummates the less outrageous Missouri consummates.

The following candid and argumentative article from the Worcester County Gazette, a new Lib ty party paper :

Messrs. Garrison and Douglass are holding meeting this day (Tuesday) in Brinley Hall, Wor cester, which their friends denominate Anis.

Judging from recent movements, we that the meeting should be denominated Anti-Liberty party, Anti-Church, Anti-Union, and last and

least, Anti-Slavery.

We have no sympathy, no fellowship with those who, to get at slavery, would destroy the influence of the ministers of Christ—overthrow the church dissolve the Union, and reduce every thing of —dissolve the Union, and reduce every thing of a political, literary, moral and religious nature, to a state of chaos. So far as slavery influences the conduct of the clergy, we admit that the number is comparatively small of those, who have thoroughly washed their hands and purified their garments from this sin; we would by no means screen them from the church present th censure. We desire to see the church necleansed from all participation in this heav ing crime, but putting forth all her energies to hap ish it from the world. We desire also to see the State and the Nation cut loose from that 'low, blace raking, piratical craft,' which threatens to lead the into the gulf of destruction.

But we believe there is a safer and far better war than to preach up a crusade against the church and the whole existing order of things, even to the dis-solution of the Union. Quere. How can the Union be dissolved, (we maintain that ipso facto it is dis-solved,) without political action? If dissolved or the plan of Mr. Garrison, and the ministry and the church are removed out of the way, and all instituthe condition of religion abolished, we should be much in the condition of Archimedes. We should have no support for our fulcrum. Bad as we regard the Union, we believe we can do far more in it, then out of it, for the abolition of slavery.

The following is also from the same paper

N. P. ROGERS, the talented editor of the 'Henki of Freedom,' having been deprived, as he think, wrongfully of his interests in the Herald, is sheet starting a new 'Herald of Freedom.' We wish him Tr 'Straws show,' &c. The following is from the

Syracuse Democratic Freeman, edited by J. N.T. Tucker, who has been 'every thing by turns, and othing long,' and who now goes for Liberty party

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM. We have receive the first number of the legitimate Herald of Fre the first number of the legitimate Herald of Fre-dom, re-established by John R. French, and edited by N. P. Rogers. We are glad to see Mr. Roges again at his post, and greet the Herald in its new, neat dress, as a free paper. The idea of being the tool of a corporation has never gained much five with us. Corporations have no soul. To be an editor for one requires a transformation of a man interaction. into a tool-a mere machine.

Observe-1, the falsehood, that it is the legitimete Herald, &c. 2, the falsehood that an effort has been made to interfere with the editorial freedom of Me Rogers, and make him 'a tool.' 3, the fact that the eulogist belongs to 'Third party,' while he cantingly talks against corporations. 4, that Mr. Tucker is member of the Odd Fellows' Society, and a friend of Masonry. 'From whence does this union arise:

The following is from the Granite Freeman, the Liberty party paper in Concord, N. H. the publisher of which is so accommodating as to print is new paper, furnish a room, &c.

'THE HERALD OF FREEDOM,'-John R. French THE HEALD OF FREEDOM,—John R. Freich,
Publisher, and N. P. Rogers, Editor, has made in
appearance. We profess no familiarity with the
grounds of conflict between the friends of the old
'Herald of Freedom' and 'The Herald of Freedom'
but the new paper goes for consistent and rade
non-resistance in contrast with the semi-politic
movement of the Liberator and Standard, and almovement of the Liberator and Standard, and alvocates unorganized free-meeting action in anti-slevery and all other reforms. Of the manner of a editing nothing need be said, while friend Rogers at the helm, who wields a pen altogether unique and inimitable. We regret that his lofty energies should be worn out, as we fear they will be, in availing effort after that which is wholly unattainable; and the weedlesses of which good it here. ble; and the usefulness of which, could it be a tained, there is great reason to doubt. Garrison as already issued his bull against The Herald, and is arready issued his bull against The Herald, and is friends and supporters must expect the same trea-ment he has always given to all who have rashly questioned his infallibility. If The Herald can live under such malediction, it has a charmed life.

ses 'no familiarity with the grounds of conflict,' &c. 2, that he attributes my opposition to the new paper, to a question having been raised as to my 'infallibili ty'!! 3, that he oracularly decides what is 'consittent and radical non-resistance,' being no politicist, and therefore disliking 'the semi-political course of the Liberator and Standard'! Truly, 'if The Herald can live under such' a puff, from such a quarter, 'A has a charmed life.

The following is from the Lynn Pioneer:

'The Herald of Freedom,' published by John R. French, and edited by N. P. Rogers, is resuscitated, and came out last week (Friday) in a new and beautiful dress, and the old and beautiful spirit. It takes its place unconsciously, at the head of the few papers in the land which are enlisted in the cause of human freedom—and of course no paper. cause of human freedom,—and of course no paper occupying this position can fail to occasion many heart-burnings and jealousies, and to experience much both of secret and open hostility. The far of priesteraft and politics was issued against is intrepid editor long ago,—and he has since been the subject of an edict equally imperial in its took,

and proscriptive in its spirit.

In addition to such obstacles, which it is useless In addition to such obstacles, which it is useless to deny are great (especially in the last instance)-friend Rogers has got to contend against the cruel and insidious charge of being a monomaniat, a charge compared with which, the dark folly of its Salem Witcheraft brightens into wisdom and the comes illustrious.' I don't allude to another obstacle, the circulation of salements against friend. cle, the circulation of calumnies against friend Rogers's private character which have been spread Rogers's private character which have been with such carnestness,—for such 'inventions' will so soon 'return to plague the inventor' that pity for him swallows up all other feelings. I have only room to add, that, 'gathering strength from the magnitude of the task before them,' friends Rogers and French will prosecute their work with tireless eggregs, and beyond a doubt will issue at once the most brilliant and effective sheet which graces the despised cause of Humanity. spised cause of Humanity.

Observe-1, what is said about the Herald having been 'resuscitated,' (a falsehood by implication,) and about "the old and be utiful spirit," (which is mark ed by all possible scorn and contempt of old associates) -- and about 'an imperial and proscriptive edict,' (which was, that N. P. Rogers should be left as free as he is now in his editorial course!)-and about a certain inventor of private calumnies against R's character, (whose name is not given, and whose calumnies' are not stated, that this stab in the dark may be the more certain and cruel)-&c. &c.

'THE' HERALD OF FREEDOM am indebted to a friend for a sight at the felonious I am indebted to a friend for a sight at the standard for sheet, as the publisher was too much ashamed for his own sake to send it to me, or had too much consideration left for me to inflict a gratuitous insufficient and grad that thus much chance is left for change to believe that the sense of shame has not altogether fled. The paper is announced in one corner to be the 481st No. of the 10th Vol., and in the other than the Vol. of the 1st Vol. of a new series. to be the 1st No. of the 1st Vol. of a new series.

The OLD Herald has reached the 491st No. of is

I regret for the sake of the cause to record st contemptible an act as this, committed by men who have heretofore won for themselves a place in the love and esteem of Abolitionists. The bold the of the Emancipator was honorable compared with this petty larceny. I hope and believe that it will receive but little countenance.—4. S. Standark

ANNUAL FAST.

Gov. Briggs has appointed Thursday next, April 3d, to be observed as the annual fast in this Comn

We protest against this custom as opposed to rea on, propriety, the teachings of Christ, and the spirit son, propriety, the carange of Chine, and the spirit of the gospel. Its observance ought to be left wholly to formalists, hypocrites and pharisees, and not in any to formation, by positive and pharisees, and not in an Christ Jesus, or emancipated from Jewish bon

There is no more religion in the appointment of an annual fast, than in the annual recurrence of a politi-It is a mere State ceremony, intended for the gratification of Priestcraft and Superstition. Heaven is not pleased with such a mockery.

The fast which is truly acceptable to God is orth in the first and fifty-eighth chapter of the book of Isaiah, and in the seventh chapter of Zechariah. of Isalan, and in the seventil chapter of Zecharian.

Any other his soul hateth.

No matter who fills the office of Governor—wheth-

he be a believer or an unbeliever in the Christian digion-whether he be moral or immoral in his character—wee be unto his popularity if he refrain from ordering the annual fast! He might never hope be elected again to the same office, if to any other. Can any thing be more absurd, or more preposter-

When a political magistrate gives the nod for a re igious observance by the people, what is it but a

If it be said, it is not an obligation imposed, but imply a recommendation to fast, the answer is that though no penalty is annexed for disregardng the proclamation of the Governor, yet it comes with all the weight of official authority; and, secondy, it is a magisterial assumption, that the people ought to fast, and in the precise manner pointed out! The custom would be incomparably "more honored the breach than in the observance,' and ought not ny longer to be tolerated.

Gov. Briggs might as rationally suggest any other ligious observance to the people-when and how hey should pray, or what rites they should perform. What an uproar would follow, if (supposing he were f the Catholic faith) he should officially recommend he keeping of Lent! Yet the absurdity would be no reater in the one case than in the other:

The time for holding the annual fast in this State s always in April. It is, at best, an April fool's day

THE UNION.

The editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Adverser asks, with 'democratic' simplicity- What yould a severance of the Union do? Would it abolsh slavery? Not at all.' Why does he not ask, What has the Union done,? Has it abolished layery? Not at all.' Nay, has it not cherished nd protected that dreadful system, so that whereas t its formation, there were only some five or six huned thousand slaves, now there are about three milas! Ask the slaveholders, whether the American nion is not essential to the safety of slavery! The same 'democratic' editor (don't forget his

olitical profession) very coolly says- Those who te about extending the area of slavery talk nonse-for the area remains the same, whether Texas in or out of the Union, as a matter of fact now.' is logic and morality run thus :- Here is a horde dits, eager to increase the number of their robries and murders, but in danger of being arrested and brought to trial for their crimes. Hence, to seare themselves from justice, they propose to enter o a powerful alliance with a neighboring people. his partnership in iniquity is objected to by some of ose to whom the proposal is made; but an apologist the villains comes forward, and assures these overrunnlous opposers, that in case of the alliance, all hings will remain as they were before it was made : nd that, whether the banditti be in or out of it, robry and murder will still be the order of the dayarea of crime will still remain the same! The Rochester Soloman 'remembers to forget' how imortant it is to the slaveholders of the South to see Texas, as a preliminary step to the conquest of Il Mexico for slaveholding purposes; and how de-States as a matter of self-preservation.

RHETORICAL FLOURISHES

The following is an extract from a report of Convessional proceedings in the Salem Gazette, Feb. 22,

'House of Representatives, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1811. The bill to admit the Orleans Territory as a State to the Uniou, came back from the Senate;—which dy insisted on an amendment to confine the right voting to free white inhabitants. A spirited debate asued. The right of the free blacks and mulattoes vote with the whites was advocated on the old 75 principle, that 'all men were born free and qual.' In reply to these 'worm-caten' doctrines, a 'Republican' Mr. Eppes, [the Democratic leader the House,] and others, declared it to be nonsense. in the House,] and others, declared it to be nonsense to talk about equality; that men were not equal, and that the God of Nature had made a difference. What,' they asked, 'would gentlemen think and feel in going to the polls, or sitting in the Legislature, with a negro?' Mr. Eppes boldly averred, that the Declaration of Independence, when it spoke of all men being equal, meant all white men; and added, that Northern men, who had no experience in managing a black population, were not competent to under on the subject. These 'republican' doctrines were irresistible, and the 'republican' adortines to the transmissible, and the 'republican' majority receded from their principle, and concurred with the Sentate. The bill has thus passed both Houses. It is proposed to call the new State Jefferson.'

There's demogracy, of the Simon Pure stamp.'

There's democracy, of the Simon Pure stamp ! The political Judas who edits the Boston Post rly embraces every opportunity to betray the ghts and the interests of the people of this Comonwealth into the hands of the slaveholding oligarby of the South, and villify the character of the tate. Here is a sentence from his leading editorial article on Monday :-

'It is a somewhat humiliating reflection that all other States of the Union, with perhaps one exception, are in advance of Massachusetts in their devotion to the progress of freedom and happiness.'

The modern democratic meaning of the words, devotion to the progress of freedom and happiness,' s, devotion to the extension and perpetuation of slaery and the slave trade.

In a recent number of the Ohio Statesman is an aborate vindication of Dorrism, which lays it down s a great fundamental principle and self-evident ruth of American Liberty '-

That the only legitimate government is that which a established by the government; and where no government exists as established by the sovereignty of the people, the majority of the schite adult resident citicaes have an indefeasable and undoubted right to form a government for the security of their rights.

This is rich, decidedly! A great fundamental and fevident principle of American Liberty,' is that a majority of white male adult resident citizens' has right to form a government for its own security! fruly a splendid improvement on the Declaration of

Independence! It is really progressive democracy. 17 When the resolutions favorable to the annexaon of Texas were recently before the Democratic Senate of Maine, the following was proposed as an

tmendment by Mr. Holmes: Resolved, That we consider Democracy as based 'Resolved. That we consider Democracy apon equal rights; and recognizing the fundamental principle of our institutions, that 'all men are born free and equal,' it is the imperious duty of Texas to abolish slavery throughout the country, and when annexed, become annexed as a free State.'

This excellent resolution was rejected by a vote of yeas 3, nays 23!! The three voting in the affirmative were Whigs. The democracy of Maine is quite equal to that of New-Hampshire.

diz, Ohio, Liberty Courier,) had a variety of mottoes printed on the margins of their electoral tickets at the late election, among which we noticed the follow-ing illustration of the enality of their democracy,— No white slavery.' As much black slavery as you please-Oh! yes, but 'no wnirn slavery.' Truly these are skin deep Democrats-no more than skin

Another of their Presidential mottoes was, erty to Dorr.' Not a word about Liberty for Torrey, for Walker, for Fairbank. Why? Oh! they are nothing but abolitionists, but Dorr is a CUTANEOUS DEMOCRAT. That makes a world of difference.

THE NON-RESISTANT

If any one in New-England, claiming to be a non resistant, can read the appeal made to the friends of this unpretending but invaluable periodical, on our last page, by its worthy editor, Adin Ballou, without hanging his head for shame, it is more than we can do. It is a development of personal apathy, meanness and captiousness, combining equally the ludicrous with the melancholy. We believe the triumph of the non-resistance enterprise will prove the reconciliation and salvation of a warring and lost world, and that it surpasses in magnitude and importance every other. It deserves to receive munificent aid. All that Mr. Ballou solicits is the paltry number of 500 permanent subscribers! There are thousands of persons professing themselves non-resistants, every one of whom ought either to be a subscriber to the Non-Resistant, or procure one in his stead, if he be too poor to take it. We are confident this appeal will not be made in vain-but time will soon determine! Friends of human brotherhood, do quickly what you can, and let it be liberally done!

ALL IN FAVOR WILL SAY 'AY!' We propose for universal adoption the following resolution. All such as shall vote in the negative

may go to Texas. Resolved, That as the only elevation which the aveholders of this country obtain, is to a seat in the chair of the Chief Magistracy, on the bench of the Supreme Court, or in the halls of Congress, and not a suspension on the gallows or at the yard arm, the law of the land by which slave-traders are doomed to an ignominious death should at once be unconditionally repealed as in the highest degree unjust and mer ciless, or be impartially executed on all those in this country who hold their fellow-men in slavery.

THE TRAITOR PARMENTER.

It seems he has got his reward for his treachery. It is too palpable a case of political profligacy to require any special comment. The following paragraph, in relation to it, is from the Hartford Freeman:

cutive appointment—that of Naval Officer of Boston. His appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. Though he has sold liberty for a paltry office, and received his pay, we do not learn that he intends to follow his illustrious prototype in the crowning act of the tragedy, by going out and hanging himself—though should he do so, earth would be burdened with one traitor less.

save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but God dash it into a thousand pieces, till there shall not remain a fragment on which a man can stand, and dare not tell his name—referring to the case of Frederick—it out disgrace we know not what to call him, unless Scotland will lend us the spoils of one of her Donglasses, out of history or facility or a few less than the commonwealth of Massachusetts, but God dash it into a thousand pieces, till there shall not remain a fragment on which a man can stand, and dare not tell his name—referring to the case of Frederick—it out of the case of Frederick—it of the case of

THE HUTCHINSONS.

The following political outbreak is from the New-York Daily Express:

The Abolition Music of the Hutchinson Family.—In a programme of the concert of the Hutchinson family we see a song called 'A song for Emancipation,' the sentiments of which are of the most ultra abolition school, and such as must be highly offensive to a New-York audience. We have long known that the male part of this family were Locofoco Abolitionists, but we had always supposed they had shrewdness enough not to embody so gross an expression of their sentiments in music, intended to be sung in public If they persist in rousing the prejudices of the people by these appeals, they had better return to New-Hampshire. A respectable audience will not attend a concert, to witness the disgraceful scenes that were exhibited at the discussion of Dr. Grant and Dr. McCune Smith, at the Society Library.

It is said that 'music has charms to soothe the savage breast.' but it cannot soothe so savage a one,

partial liberty.

The Delhi (N. Y.) Gazette, in describing the quasi popular party, or even with the sympathising sel and military authorities, says-

"Those among us who have heretofore felt secure, now feel that an effort must be made to put an end to this excitement. Scarcely a man has been seen unarmed for several days, and we are obliged to sleep with weapons of defence every night. Every thing that can be used as a weapon of defence, is in demand, even to hot weater and pitchforks; the water is kept by the ladies to defend themselves, as their husbands have all been ordered out. Our CHURCH, seademy and court, house are turned into hereeft.

The church turned into a barrack, and the clergyman sitting in the basement of it, shouldering a pitchfork! This is a new as well as a somewhat formida-

The Rev. Dr. Wayland, in a note published in the you will do us a service by directing him to these Christian Reflector, speaking of the slave system, says—'I should not make abolition a condition of church membership.' Of course not! To rob men of their inalienable rights, and hold them as marketable upon his shield, and his admirable command of his commodities, is too slight an affair to demand church discipline; but when any refuse to be baptized 'over head and ears,' or, being thus baptized, when they are caught communing with those who have only been sprinkled, then a change of conduct in this respect must be 'a condition of church membership,' on peril of the displeasure of 'the great head of the sounced itself in its prospectus, as 'a free channel church' !- How easy it is to swallow a camel after through which true-hearted men might let loose the

State, who are not willing to bow the knee to the Journal would be, at least, friendly inclined towards Baal of slavery at the dictation of unprincipled political demagogues. John Woodbury, who was nominated to supplant Mr. Hale, has lost his election. This Accordingly, it was favorably noticed in the antiis but the beginning of the end. New-Hampshire is evidently not wholly past redemption, benighted

TAKING PLEASURE IN USRIGHTEOUSNESS. The appointed. With the exception of a single article Washington correspondent of the Boston Post states, written by one of its anti-slavery contributors, it has that when John Tyler signed the Texas resolutions, contained nothing editorial, calculated to advance R. he said he did it with more pleasure than he had ever form, but on the contrary, much to retard it, in th

Public Lecturise. The editor of the Liberator ty and reputation, while freely opening its column has recently broken over his medical prohibitions, and to the vulgar abuse of the late President of the United States. municated to save applications for his services.

Cesconn, Mass. March 12th, 1845.

MR. EDITOR: We have now, for the third winter, had our spirits refreshed, and our faith in the destiny of the Commonwealth strengthened, by the presence and the cloquence of Wendell Phillips; and we wish to tender to him our thanks and our sympathy. The admission of this gentleman into the Lyceum has been strenuously opposed by a respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, who themselves, we trust, whose de-scendants, at least, we know, will be as faithful conerver of the true order, whenever that shall be th order of the day, -and in each instance, the people have voted that they would hear him, by themselves and bringing their friends to the lecture room, and being very silent that they might hear.
We saw some men and women, who had long ago
come out, going in once more through the free and
hospitable portals of the Lyceum; and many of our
neighbors confessed, that they had had a 'sound sea-

It was the speaker's aim to show what the Stat and above all the Church, had to do, and now, alas have done, with Texas and Slavery, and how much, on the other hand, the individual should have to de with Church and State. These were fair themes, and not mistimed; and his words were addressed to 'fi audience, and not few.'

We must give Mr. Phillips the credit of being clean, erect, and what was once called a consisten He at least is not responsible for slavery, no for American Independence; for the hypocrisy as superstition of the Church, nor the timidity and sel-fishness of the State; nor for the indifference and willing ignorance of any. He stands so distinctly, so firmly, and so effectively, alone, and one honest man is so much more than a host, that we cannot but feel that he does himself injustice when he reminds us of 'the American Society, which he represents.' It is rare that we have the pleasure of listening to so clear and orthodox a speaker, who obviously has so few cracks or flaws in his moral nature—who, having words at his command in a remarkable degree, has much more than words, if these should fail, in his unquestionable earnestness and integrity-and, aside from their admiration at his rhetoric, secures the gen uine respect of his audience. He unconsciously tells his biography as he proceeds, and we see him early and earnestly deliberating on these subjects, and wisely and bravely, without counsel or consent of any, occupying a ground at first, from which the varying

tides of public opinion cannot drive him.

No one could mistake the genuine modesty and truth with which he affirmed, when speaking of the framers of the Constitution,- I am wiser than they, who with him has improved these sixty years' expe Got his Pay—Parmenter, one of the mis-Representatives, of Mass., who voted for the Texas iniquity, has received the reward of his infamy, by an Executive appointment—that of Naval Officer of Boston.

His appointment—that been confirmed by the Control of the Control of Massachusetts. But God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. But God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

> her Douglasses, out of history or fiction, for a seaso till we be hospitable and brave enough to hear his proper name,—a fugitive slave in one more sense that we; who has proved himself the possessor of a fair intellect, and has won a colorless reputation in thes

savage breast, but it cannot soothe so savage a one, it seems, as that belonging to the writer of the above pleasure of great intellectual power and acuteness, o foolish tirade. The 'song for emancipation,' to which allusion is made, favors no political party, and oratory; but in this man the audience might detect contains only a very slight political censure of any, sort of moral principle and integrity, which was mor No one would seriously object to it, except he who is dead to the claims of humanity and the cause of imwhich was not working for temporary or trivial ends It is so rare and encouraging to listen to an orator, who is content with another alliance than with the civil war which has for some time been going on in of the martyrs, who can afford sometimes to be his that region between the Anti-Renters, and the civil own auditor if the mob stay away, and hears himself without reproof, that we feel ourselves in danger of

tionary and heretical opinions, when frankly and adsandemy and court-house are turned into barracks, to accommodate citizen soldiers, and a company has been formed, called 'the pitchfork company, 'for want of arms. Our clergy man, who was warned out, is now sitting in the basement of the church, shouldering his pitchfork, in company with many others.' argument for that right he asserted.

We consider Mr. Phillips one of the most conspi uous and efficient champions of a true Church and ble gospel weapon. Have we no Hogarth to describe such as are like him—' God speed you.' If you know this extraordinary scene? Where is Johnston of this of any champion in the ranks of his opponents, who State now in the field, and would say to him, an has the valor and courtesy even of Paynim chivalry, it MAN-STEALING COMPATIBLE WITH CHRISTIANITY. not the Christian graces and refinement of this knight. fields forthwith, where the lists are now open, and he shall be hospitably entertained. For as yet the Red steed, prancing and curvetting in the empty lists; but we wait to see who, in the actual breaking of lances, will come tumbling upon the plain.

THE BROADWAY JOURNAL . The weekly newspaper bearing the above title, an

convers:—How easy it is to swallow a camel after one has strained at a gnat! Through which true-hearted men might let loose their thoughts,' and declared that 'it would hold itself free to condemn or approve any men or measures that a patriotic regard for the welfare of the country might dictate.' The previous writings of the editor contained some passages of an anti-slavery tendency, party, for his consistent opposition to the annexation of Texas) received between seven and eight thousand works. It is encouraging to know that there are never the contained some passages of an anti-slavery tendency, and Mrs. Child and James Russell Lowell it was publicly stated would be constant contributors to his votes. It is encouraging to know that there are paper. From these circumstances, it was naturally imore than seven thousand men,' in the Granite inferred by many friends of Reform that the Broadway ready mentioned.

The hopes entertained of it have been greatly dis was his most villanous act. Thank Heaven he is no longer at the head of the government.

shape of sneers at philauthropy, at the anti-Texas was his most villanous act. Thank Heaven he is no longer at the head of the government. articles, one of them by a writer of the highest abili attempted to lecture on slavery and other subjects, but finds that his health will be seriously impaired by a persistance in this course, and must again withdraw from the lecturing field. This information is communicated to save applications for his services.

THE LIBERATOR. The Democrata of Harrison County, (says the Ca- WENDELL PHILLIPS BEFORE CON- aristocracy and inhumanity of the pro-slavery, pro- Railway Accident.—Vesterday a man named Clark Z. Ohio, Liberty Courier,) had a variety of mottoes control of the Western milway company, we run over by the

Texas Southern Quarterly Review to pass, with no sterner condemnation than the remark, 'that it is strongly impregnated with the flavor of the Preference on of war, and 'Anglo-Saxon' aggrandizement.

vorable editorial notices; he therefore feels bound in duty to them, and to himself, to state the above facts, and to declare that he mistook the aims and princi-

sions of Santa Anna's decree of June 17, last.

It may be safely assumed, that no further Congress, ever to be organized, will act more favorably upon our case than the present one has done. The friends of the measure, aided by their mighty army of advocates, and sustained by the strong and favorable manifestations of public opinion, owinced by the late Presidential election, have been unable to accomplish it. Eccry proposition which extended to Texas real annexation in any form, has been defeated!

In opposing the bill of Mr. Benton, therefore, we are not opposing annexation. This government cannot, without involving the most deployable consequences, and probably its own ruin, enter the labyrinth of 'negotiation, missions, etc., which this bill proposes. The boon of independence seems forced upon us, even against our will. We can neither beg, give, sell, nor purchase ourselves into the Union! Let us, then, since it must be so, assume at least before the world the erect attitude belonging to nationality, and exercise those functions necessary to self-preservation.

nexation, with this remark :

Our readers must receive a different impression from the perusal of them than we do, if they can im-agine any form of annexation whatever, that the United States could possibly agree to, which would be acceptable to, or accepted by, the authors of these commentaries.'

FROM TEXAS.—The steamship New York at New Orleans, brings Galveston dates up to the 11th inst. Several of the leading journals hold language opposed to annexation, or at least unfriendly to the

reported that leeven days previous to her departure measure.

The Galveston Weekly News of the 1st inst. says, 'We have already furnished incontestible evidence that British policy has so far prevailed in Texas, that Her Britannic Majesty's Charge has obtained a pledge from Ex-President Houston, to use his utmost endeavors against annexation.' The same paper hints at the opposition of the present administration in Texas to the measure.

The bill of annexation, as it passed the United States House of Representatives, and Mr. Benton's bill in the Senate, formed the chief topic of discussion in the press. Neither project separately seemed to suit.

and to inflame the 'chivalrous' and 'patriotic 'spirit of war, and 'Anglo-Saxon' aggrandizement. This miserable magazine, the Broadway Journal not only puffs, but gratuitously solicits and offers to receive subscriptions for it, besides inserting a standing advertisement; and with contemptible cunning, to catch the aristocrats among its readers, it repeatedly makes the alluring statement, that the supporters of the Messenger are 'the clitt of the Southern aristocracy,' and that 'it is the principal organ of Southern opinion'!! Precious inducements, truly, to Northern democratic freemen! But, doubtless, every would-be lordling who reads the puff, will hasten to add kis subscription to that splendid list, on which, it is said, 'there are comparatively few illustrious Americans that are not there to be found'!!

The writer of these remarks was one of those who hoped that in the Broadway Journal, the country was at length to have a literary paper of liberal and lofty character.' On its commencement, he praised it highly to many friends of reform, and obtained for it favorable editorial notices; he therefore feels bound in the theorem of the country was at length to have a literary paper of liberal and lofty character.' On its commencement, he praised it highly to many friends of reform, and obtained for it favorable editorial notices; he therefore feels bound in the theorem of the feet of the server of the properties of the case of time and time. Bending a short time. Battimore Am.

Distressing Calamity at Deer Isle, Capt. Rufus of the 12th inst. The each many of the 12th inst. The echoin end of the 18th hardon of the 18 wife and a large number of children. The vessel, of which he was the owner, was nearly destroyed, and was not insured.

swornble editorial notices; he therefore feels bound in duty to them, and to himself, to state the above facts, as and to declare that he mistook the aims and principles of the journal-neither of them being, so far as can be discovered from its contents, any higher, or more worthy of encouragement, than those of the other weekly literary paper, and the proposed of the south of the other weekly literary paper, and the proposed of the south of the south of the proposed of the south of the sout

Curiosity may prompt us to inquire, what President is to give the direction contemplated by the bill? what Senate is to ratify the supposed treaty?—what Cohgress is to act upon the supposed articles? The answer is, the President, Senate and Congress of the United States. The bill correctly enough implies that, after this republic shall have run the gauntles as that, after this republic shall have run the gauntles as the prescribed for her by its provisions, she will be seithout a President, seithout a Congress, and without a government—or that they will exist in name alone! Prostrate at the footstool, and subservient to the power of the United States, she would be without the capacity to resist or oppose any conditions or exactions which the latter might see fit to impose or demand.

This bill is evidently based upon the idea that Texas, with phrenxied ardor, crying, begging, and shricking for annexation, would, lixe Ixion, embrace a cloud, if it but bore that name. And a cloud is consequently presented to us, by this measure, replete with the turn seath.

Are the people of Texas satisfied with the position in which this bill would place them? It cancedes nothing of value—it settles nothing; but, on the contrary, unsettles exerything—even our Western Boundary; which has been, in effect, recognized and acknowledged to be the Rio Grande, by the Mexican authorities themselves, as emphatically manifested in the 'Orders of Gen. Woll, carrying out the provisions of Santa Anna's decree of June 17, last.

It may be safely assumed, that no further Congress, ever to be organized will act more favorably upon the following of the decident of the decident of the bouring of a portion of the dwelling of Mr. George Pietre be organized will act more favorably upon the first Dover, Del., and of the heroic conduct of the sister, in saving his children. A private letter

On Saturday last, we gave a brief account of the burning of a portion of the dwelling of Mr. George P. Fisher, at Dover, Del., and of the heroic conduct of his sister, in saving his children. A private letter informs us that the two children have since died of the injuries they received, and that Miss Richards is dangerously injured.

More terrible than all, our informant tells us, the fire was the work of a little white girl, employed to take charge of the children. She has since made a full confession, and it appears that she placed a lighted candle under the bed, went out, shut the door, and left the children to their fate.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

not, without involving the most deplorable consequences, and probably its own ruin, enter the labyrinth of 'negotiation, missions, etc., which this bill proposes. The boon of independence seems forced upon us, even against our will. We can neither beg, give, sell, nor purchase ourselves into the Union! Let us, then, since it must be so, assume at least before the world the erect attitude belonging to nationality, and exercise those functions necessary to self-preservation.

Texas. The National Intelligencer copies the strictures of the Texan papers on the subject of annexation, with this remark:

Fugitive Slave Case.—In the case of the two boys acized as fugitive slaves by Kentuckians at Sandusky City, Ohio, we learn from the Sandusky Clarion that Judge Barker gave a decision in favor of the freedom of the boys, and they were accordingly set at liberty. They immediately left the place, probably for Canada. The claimants are yet to be tried on a charge of riot, they having arrested the boys without legal authority.

On the 6th inst. the prize schooner Erminna, 24 days from Sierra Leone, arrived at Demarara, and reported that eleven days previous to her departure from that port, no less than three slave vessels had been captured and brought in by the British cruisers, one of which had between 240 and 250 unfortunate

was and Missions. The Free Church Recorder gratefully notices the donation, by an officer in the East India Company's military service, of \$11,800 to the Scotch mission in India. What a commentary on the Christian character of every such mission!

Mr. Lawrence of Hampshire, stated in the Senate that Mr. Bates is the third United States Senator from the town of Northampton, who has died in his office, or just after its termination. The other two were Eli P. Ashman and Elijah H. Mills.

Capt. H. Marshall, of the American ship Powhat-an, from Liverpool, was drowned in Mobile Bay on the night of the 11th. His wife and children were on board his vessel, to which he was proceeding in a schooner. Going to look for the ship, he stepped off the gangway. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and a worthy and enterprising gentleman.

Yesterday the body of Mr. Thomas Jones, an aged colored man, was found in the Mill Pond, near the Mills. He has been missing ever since the evening of Saturday, Jan. 25, at which time he left his home for the purpose of doing an errand, which he effected, and was probably on his return, when he fell into the water. He was about eighty years old, and nearly blind.—Salem Observer.

Immigration to Texas.—We are informed by Mark Izod, Esq. who lives about 15 miles west of Natches, in Louisiana, on the road travelled by all emigrants to Texas who cross the Mississippi river at Natchez, that for the last two and a half months, four wagons a day have passed his house, on an average. Much and for the last two and a half months, four wagons a day have passed his house, on an average. Much of this emigration is induced by the prospect of annexation, and is mostly from this State. It adds greatly to the value of Mississippi land.—Natchez Courier.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Governor Steele is probably re-elected by from 500 to 1000 majority. The whole loco-foco Congress ticket is also elected, with perhaps the exception of Woodbury, who is thought to be teaten. In the towns we have seen, he runs about 2000 below the others on the ticket.

Rev. Mr. Fairchild's trial, for adultery, was com-menced in the Boston Municipal Court, before Judge Washburn, on Monday.

Boston.—Ex-Governor Marcus Morton has been ap-pointed Collector of Boston, vice Lemuel Williams, removed; and Mr. McNeil succeeds Mr. Grafton as Surveyor of the same port.

Messenger to Texas.—Mr. Waggaman, the bearer of the Texas resolutions, arrived at Nashville on the 11th inst., and not finding Major Donelson there, immediately started off for Texas. The Union observed this is prompt work-immediately, if not so

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, reached New-York on Friday. He expresses openly his be-lief that war between Mexico and this country must

The Hon. John Q. Adams presented three hundred and four petitions and memorials to the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress.

Self Destruction.—Mr. Fuller, the driver of the Taunton and Duxbury Stage, after the delivery of his passengers at Taunton, last evening, and having taken care of his horses, hung himself in his own coach, by means of a silk handkerchief attached to the strap of the middle seat. He has left a young wife.—Boston Trans., Friday.

Francis Davis, of New-London, Ct., was run over by the railway train within two miles of New-Haven, on Thursday night, and killed instantly.

The venerable Robert Rives, Esq., father of Sena-or Rivers, died at his residence in Nelson county, Ya., on Sunday, the 9th inst.

Harvard College.—Hon. Josiah Quincy has resigned the Presidency of Harvard College, which office he held more than sixteen years. A Prophet in Jail.—George Mundy, the man with-out a hat, well known in New-York and Philadelphia as a prophet, has been sent to jail in Cincinnati as a

n vagrant. Sudden Death.—Richard Williams, Esq., formerly Post-Master at New-Bedford, died on Friday, of apo-

Sangster, convicted of a violent assault upon Hon. J Q. Adams. Mr. Adams petitioned for the pardon.

A Wonderful Escape.—Henry Wolff, who was thrown from a sail-boat into the East River, near Turtle Bay, on Saturday, and was supposed to be drowned, presented himself to his astonished family on Sunday. He swam to the Long Island shore, and walked to Williamsburgh. Melancholy Accident .- A Mr. Russell, of Cherry

Valley, while chopping wood on Monday, accidentally struck fils son (who was in the act of clearing away the chips from the tree,) with the axe just above the ear, killing him almost instantly. He was a wor-

Jersey Women Justices of the Peace!—According to the Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday, Sally Brown and Betsey French, maiden ladies, were elected Justices at the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester Co., (N. J.)! They were run against the regular remiration.

The famous Portland vase has been ruthlessly dashed to pieces by one of the visitors to the British Museum, who avowed the deed.

In Hastingfort, Sweden, the magnificent observa-tory, lately erected in that town, has been destroyed by fire.

The excitement in Switzerland, upon the question of expelling the Jesuits, continues. Mass meetings of the people have been held in various places, at some of which as many as 25,000 people attended.

Mr. Laman Blanchard, the popular writer, died in London on the morning of the 12th ult. He was a principal contributor to Punch, and possessed one of the most ready and witty pens of the day. He died early—in his forty-second year—having committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity. The Free Population.—In 1840, in the South, was 4,682,788; in the North, 9,652,240. The free population in 1790, in the South, was 1,210,520; in the North, 1,927,884.

Hancock House, in Quincy, Mass., was sold at public auction, on Tuesday last, to Mr. T. J. Carter, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars. It will be enlarged, and continue under the management of the present landlord.

SHORT PASSAGE.—The splendid ship Houqua, Capt. Palmer, arrived at New-York on Monday, in the remarkable short passage of ninety days from Canton—the quickest ever made.

A Surcophagus.—By a letter in the Globe from Com. Jesse D. Elliot, of the United States Navy, we see that that officer has presented to the National Institute a Sarcophagus, obtained at the island of Malta, and suggests that it be retained in the Institute until it shall be required as the receptacle of the remains of ex-President Jackson. This Sarcophagus is supposed to have contained the remains of the Roman emperor, Alex. Severus.

The correspondence (on the preceding page) between James Haughton and Daniel O'Connell, in relation to American slavery, John Tyler, and the Gallows, will create a deep sensation every where. Thanks to the estimable and indefatigable Haughton for his letter, and to O'Connell for his reply!

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at Bennett's Hall, North Bridgewater, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 2d and 3d, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

and 3d, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

A general invitation is extended to all persons to be present, and unite their efforts for the overthrow of the foul system of American slavery.

'The time has come for carnest deeds—we've not a man to spare.'

S. DYER, Sec. South Abington, March 11, 1845.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Dodge's Hall, Man-chester, commencing on Saturday, April 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and continuing the succeeding day. C. L. Remond, Frederick Douglass, Henry Clapp, Jr. James N. Buffum and Addison Davis are expect-ed to be present. We anticipate a highly interesting convention, and hope to have a tremendous gathering of the true-hearted of 'Old Essex,' and of other abo-litionists. Come one, come all.

MARY P. KENNY, Sec.

Salem, March 27th, 1845.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Infant School Association took place in their room on Tuesday last, March 25, at which the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Thomas Cole, President; B. P. Bassett, Vice-President; Henry Weeden, Secretary; George Putman, Treasurer; George Washington, Benjamin Weeden, Thomas Dalton, Trustees. The meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday in April. Every member is requested to be present, as business of great importance will come before them.

Boston, March 27, 1845.

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON, MARCH 28, 1845.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator SONNET. To MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. PRESS ON! still let thy cheering voice go forth-Still boldly plead thy fellow-beings' right :Thy soul sustained by Him, the Loan of might, Shines with rich lustre in the darkened North: Far to the South is seen its kindling ray, Though little heeded in that TYRANT land By those who at their cursed Moloch stand,

Where sullen sits the demon of Dissay:
But there, e'en there, thy spirit-tones have sped.
The panting slave thou oft hast made rejoice; And, quailing 'neath the justice of thy voice, The surly master hath its warning fled. Press on! thou noble one, thy way is clear-Led by the TRUTH, thy soul has naught to fear. New Bedford.

From the Broadway Journal. THE GROST-SEER.

Ye who, passing graves by night, Lest a spirit should arise, Cold and white, to freeze your eyes, Some weak phantom, which your doubt Shapes upon the dark without From the dark within, a guess At the spirit's deathlessness, Which ye entertain with fear In your self-built dungeon here, Where ye dance and shake your chain As if freedom would be pain, Ye without a shudder meet In the city's noon-day street, Spirits sadder and more dread Than from out the clay have fled: Spirits buried dark and deep In a grave where never sleep,-The cold dew of Paradise,-Drops upon their burning eyes, Buried, beyond hope or light, In the body's haunted night!

See ye not that woman pale? There are bloodhounds on her trail! Bloodhounds, too, all gaunt and lean, For the soul their scent is keen, Want and Sin, and Sin is last, They have followed far and fast: Want gave tongue, and, at her howl, Sin awakened with a growl. Twas the World, and the World's law Let them slip and cried, Hurrah! Ah, poor girl! she had a right To a blessing from the light, Title deeds to sky and earth God gave to her at her birth ! But before they were enjoyed, And had drunk the sunshine up From all nature's ample cup. Leaving her a first-born's share In the dregs of darkness there. Often, on the sidewalk bleak, Hungry, all alone, and weak, She has seen, in night and storm, Rooms o'erflow with firelight warm. Which outside the window glass Doubled all the cold, alas! Till each ray that on her fell Stabbed her like an icicle, And she almost loved the wail Of the bloodhounds on her trail. Till the flood becomes her bier. She shall feel their pantings near, Close upon her very heels, Spite of all the din of wheels; Shivering on her pallet poor, She shall hear them at th Whine and scratch to be let in, Sister bloodhounds, Want and Sin !

Hark! that rustle of a dress, Stiff with lavish costliness ! Here comes one whose cheek would flush But to have her garment brush 'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin Wove the weary broidery in; Who went backward from her toil, Lest her tears the silk might soil, And, in midnight chill and murk, Stitched her life into the work. Little doth the wearer heed Of the heart-break in the bro A hyena by her side Skulks, downlooking-it is Pride. He digs for her in the earth, Where lie all her claims of birth. With his foul paws rooting o'er Some long buried ancestor, Who, most like, a statue wor By the ill deeds he had done. Round her heart and round her brain Wealth had linked a golden chain, Which doth close and closer press Heart and brain to narrown Every morn and every night She must bare that bosom white, Which so thrillingly doth rise 'Neath its proud embroideries, That its mere heave lets men know How much whiter 'tis than snow,-She must bare it, and, unseen, Suckle that hyena lean ;-Ah! the fountain's angel shrinks, And forsakes it while he drinks There walks Judas, he who sold Yesterday his Lord for gold, Sold God's presence in his heart For a proud step in the Mart; He hath dealt in flesh and blood-At the Bank, his name is good, At the Bank and only there, 'Tis a marketable ware. In his eyes that stealthy gleam Was not learned of sky or stream. But it has the cold, hard glint Of new dollars from the Mint. Open now your spirit's eyes, Look through that poor clay disguise Which has thickened, day by day, Till it keeps all light away, And his soul in pitchy gle Gropes about its narrow tomb, From whose dank and slimy walls, Drop by drop the horror falls, Look! a serpent, lank and cold. Hugs his spirit fold on fold: From his heart, all day and night, It doth suck God's blessed light. Drink it will, and drink it must Till the cup holds naught but dust; All day long he hears it hiss, Writhing in its fiendish bliss; All night long he sees its eyes As the spirit ebbs away Into the absorbing clay Who is he that skulks, afraid Of the trust he has betrayed, Shuddering if perchance a gleam Of old nobleness should stream

Through the pent, unwholesome room

Spirit and beyond the rest

By more instinct for the Best? 'Tis a poet who was sent For a bad world's punished By compelling it to see . Golden glimpses of To Be.

Where his shrunk soul cowers in gloom,-

By compelling it to hear Songs that prove the angels near; Who was sent to be the tongue Of the weak and spirit-wrung, Whence the fiery-winged Despair In men's shrinking eyes might flare. 'Tis our hope doth fashion us To base use or glorious: He who might have been a lark Of Truth's morning, from the dark Raining down melodious hope Of a freer, broader scope, Aspirations, prophecies, Of the spirit's full sunrise, Chose to be a bird of night, Which, with eyes refusing light, Hooted from some hollow tree Of the world's idolatry. 'Tis his punishment to hear Flutterings of pinions near, And his own vain wings to feel Drooping downward to his heel, All their grace and import lost, Burthening his weary ghost : Ever walking by his side He must see his angel guide, Who at intervals doth turn Looks on him so sadly stern, With such ever-new surprise Of hushed anguish in her eyes, That it seems the light of day From around him shrinks away, Or drops blunted from the wall Built around him by his fall. Then the mountains, whose white peaks Catch the morning's earliest streaks, He must see, where prophets sit, Turning East their faces lit, Whence, with footsteps beautiful To the earth, yet dim and dull, They the gladsome tidings bring Of the sunlight's hastening. Never can those hills of bliss Be o'erclimbed by feet like his! But enough! Oh, do not dare From the next his mask to tear, Which, although it moves about Like a human form without,

NON-RESISTANCE.

Hath a soul within, I ween,

Of the vulture's shape and mien

For the Liberator.

THE NON-RESISTANT Five numbers of this valuable periodical have co to hand in this city. It is a periodical which ought to be sustained, (as I think,) even if some of the other instrumentalities for Reform should be compelled to discontinue for want of support. Unless I am greatly deceived, the principles promulgated and in-sisted on in this pamphlet lay at the bottom of all re-forms, that will be lasting. I am not, and trust I never shall be, a man-worshipper; and yet when sentiments and principles, such as grace the columns of this periodical, are presented, it would seem that any person who had a heart or a soul, must love those from whom they emanate. My object, in calling attention to this periodical, is to inform all your readers that fears are entertained at Milford, that it will probably be stopped after two numbers more, unless those who have received the preceding numbers of the publication, but do not mean to take, not to keep them, nor let them be lost in the Post Office, nor accession of subscribers shall be immediately obtained by writing unpacessarily on the margin, sentiments and principles, such as grace the columns tained. Let all who can spare a dollar subscribe for the work without delay, and give it away, if they do not want it themselves. Make no delay in this work.

SAMUEL W. WHEELER.

Providence R. I. March 15, 1017. Providence, R. I., March 15, 1845.

From the Non-Resistant. PROSPECTS OF THE NON-RESISTANT.

We said in No. 1, (F The Non-Resistant 'must guage, but with a hypothetical meaning. The ir was understood. If the friends of the cause would make the exertions necessary to procure five hundred paying subscribers, we gave assurance that the work should on. We would pledge economy enough in printing and publishing it to keep it before the public. This is No. 6, and we have been sending out on the old subscription list, and to new patrons, eight or nine hundred copies. We find we have only about two hundred and fifty subscribers on whom we can certainly depend; i. e. who have already paid, or promised to the responsible. These are tried and faithful friends, with most of whom Non-Resistance is No. I in point of importance; and who rejoice to do all that ought to be expected of them. If the editor could enter the field as a public lecturer, and travel extensively through the land, laying the subject before the people, and soliciting subscribers, there is little doubt a respectator. public lecturer, and travel extensively through the land, laying the subject before the people, and soliciting subscribers, there is little doubt a respectable support could be secured for the publication. But this is extremely difficult, if not impossible, under existing circumstances. The main dependance, therefore, must be placed on the devoted lovers of the laws of God, by violating another! Fit place selected for such a meeting, and fit cause to sanction and employ such measures!

We cannot believe that the gentlemen mentioned therefore, must be placed on the devoted lovers of the cause scattered over the country. These are true and faithful, but few and generally poor. We feel the liveliest satisfaction, gratitude and affection towards the little handful who have come to our aid in the attempt to resuscitate the Non-Resistant. There is another class of friends from whom we extend in most of the satisfaction as writers and encourted. pected important assistance, as writers and encouragers of the undertaking, who have left us almost entirely to ourselves; for the satisfactory reason that they are already overworked in the Anti-Slavery and other departments of Moral Reform. We must not find fault with them; though we feel somewhat disappointed. We doubt not they have cares and toils growth with the satisfactory. disappointed. We doubt not they have cares and toils enough, without assuming any concern for the Non-Resistant. Men and women cannot be every toils enough, without assuming any concern for the Non-Resistant. Men and women cannot be everywhere, doing everything at once. A very few of our poorer friends have returned their papers, declining to take them, because they were unable to pay for them, though they wanted them. To such we have said, 'be welcome to the paper, for the postage,' for we cannot bear that those who love to read it should be cut off for their poverty. Some other friends in humble circumstanges have written us that they pald for the old series just before it stopped, and will struggle to pay once more, if the superintendent will assure them that there is a fair probability they shall not again make the sacrifice in vain; adding that not the least painful part of the matter is the taunting and jeering of opposers, that their non-resistant publishing friends are either speculating out of them, or trifling with their feelings. Others have written back that they once paid for the paper, and are willing to receive it till they have got their 'meney's worth.' Others have returned their copies with morose and churlish endorsements on them. Others report that they have tried to obtain subscribers enough to secure a gratiz copy, but being unable to do this, gave up the matter. Others that they frequently read good articles from the editor in other periodicals; that they take so many papers they cannot read more; yet they hope we shall sustain the work. One friend from the Granite State informs us that he wishes us success, and will be a subscriber by and by, but feels that we shall sustain the work. One friend from the Granite State informs us that he wishes us success, and will be a subscriber by and by, but feels that the crushed Herald of Freedom must be revived, &c. Meantime not half the copies sent out on the old subscription list have given back any response at all. Now and then a Postmaster sends a line informing that such, or such a person is either dead, or refuses to take his paper out of the office. Occasionally a line reaches us informing us, that a package sent to one of the cities by stage has not come to hand, but repeatedly fails. The subscribers, to save postage, would have their papers sent by stage, or not at all. We have paid the driver in advance out of our lean treasury for delivering them, but he loses or forgets the package. Then we must pay postage on our agent's letters in these cases, which of course we expect to do; and he advises us not to embarrass ourselves, by going on with the publication and encountering all the incidental expenses, unless our subscription revenue will insure an ample remuneration.

With a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a buck room. They said the world's people must not go there.

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about seven to nine o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay o'clock. There was a w

both as editor and publishing agent. But the Society is small, and without funds of any considerable amount. We are not authorized to incur pecuniary risks, or to run the Society into debt. Our duty is to attempt the thing desired, and to effect it if possible. Well, we love the cause, and have felt the deepest anxiety to revive it organ. Situated with friends, in our little Community at Hopedale, who felt the same anxiety, we resolved to do all we reasonably could, to accomplish the object; not expecting to make money out of the enterprise, but hoping that by subjecting every thing to our economical scale of operations, we could live under the burdens it might impose, till it should be placed on a satisfactory footing. In this Community we make small means accomplish all we can. We have no sinecures—nor resources for commanding extravagant luxuries; indeed, even the comforts of life sometimes come hard—though we have much more to be theateful for them to completing of gant luxuries; indeed, even the comforts of life sometimes come hard—though we have much more to be thankful for than to complain of. We have had no idea of involving the Non-Resistance Society in debt, and quite as little of sucking money out of subscribers without returning them a fair equivalent. We hope not to be obliged to live under the imputation of receiving money for the Non-Resistant, without making it good again in some form. If, therefore, our love for the cause and our zeal to promote it, have carried us too far, we wish all those subscribers who are worrying about past losses, or tant, without making it good again in some form. If, therefore, our love for the cause and our zeal to promote it, have carried us too far, we wish all those subscribers who are worrying about past losses, or possible future losses on account of the work's stopping, to be quiet. We have paid away many hundred dollars in our lifetime to print and publish the truth, as we understood it, for which the public left us minus. We have but little more to lose in such ways, but we have some little sense of honor in the premises, and as we have not hitherto knowingly wronged subscribers out of their money, by conducting any of our publications, perhaps it will do for us to give our personal piedge, if life be spared—1. That we will cause the Non-Resistant to be published and sent to such subscribers as have paid, or shall pay for the same in advance, according to terms. Or 2, that if compelled to stop the work for want of encouragement, we will send the Practical Christian, (somewhat enlarged upon its present size,) containing equally valuable matter, long enough to make up the balance due. Or 3d, if this will not answer, that we will refund in cash such balance, on demand of the subscriber. If this is not satisfactory, and any one pretending to care the value of a pin for the holy principles of Non-Resistance, is disposed to stickle for the fraction of a dollar, we humbly implore that we may never have the mortification to hear that person's name in connection with such a subject. We can bear to see people pretty tolerably tight, if they make no pretensions to the character of Reformers or Christians; but coredousness in these makes us deplorably sick and sorry.

Now this is what we are going to do. We are

but coretousness in these makes us deplorably sick and sorry.

Now this is what we are going to do. We are going to print Nos. 7 and 8 of the Non-Resistant; i. e. two numbers more; hoping by that time to hear so much good news from abroad as to insure us 500 paying subscribers in the course of the year. But if decidedly disappointed in this hope, we shall discontinue the Non-Resistant entirely; enlarge the Practical Christian somewhat, and send that to the subscribers who have paid, in lieu of the other. Unless, demand should be made by any for the balance due on such subscriptions in cash t in which case due on such subscriptions in cash in which case we shall forthwith refund. As to the cause of Christian Non-Resistance itself, so far as we are individ-ually concerned, we intend to advocate and pro-mote it by every means in our power, whether the organ of the Society survives or perishes; at least, till something (as yet unseen) shall appear to con-vince us it is not according to fundamental truth

see what is to be done.

From the Christian Watchman. A STRANGE BUSINESS.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portland Advertiser. THE HORRORS OF MILLERISM TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.

tion and encountering all the incidental expenses, unless our subscription revenue will insure an ample remuneration.

Now much of all this was to have been expected. We have had too much experience in these matters, either to be frightened, or make hugubrious complaints. We still cherish the hope that volunteers and who was blasphemously enled the Institution of Christ. She wassaid to be from points. We still cherish the hope that volunteers and the name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptized, or go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington, figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil, and would go to hell.—She subsequently went into the bed room with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when

they came out, they were bugging each other. Miss laker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night, they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harmon, Jing on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock, that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almight, had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss II. She acted as mediator.

Jorre B. Green testified, that in the neeting le attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c.—Elder D. was the pressing Elder. Saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborn.

Eben Thundy testified, that prisoner told him he mast live on them that had property—and if God getter.

The first witness offered by the defence was Just Ager, Jr. He denied that man went into the bed room with Miss Boker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and that they had Bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted he had a spirittal wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, fiffirmed, the prisoner had no provinced in Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was streed in Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was traveling the Lord and hammering against the devilence of the country of the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, fiffirmed, the prisoner had been considered by the country relating it.

George Weodhury affirmed be believed in Miss ters Harmon say the gift of healing the sirk by in the church. Dammon on divised his wife. Selieved the world will come an end within two mouths; prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the band. He believed the sisters Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as thready the prisoner opened his objective the market, by Mrs. The hands and knees. Some man did go into the bed room, and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con,

pealed.

On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and while the Court was waiting for the Counsel to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig, begin-

'While I was down in Egypt's land,
I heard my Savior was at hand;
The midnight cry was sounding,
And I wanted to be free,
So I left my former brethren
To sound the jubilee.'
These scenes are not enacted in Atkinson only.

In this city, we are informed 'gross deeds' are done by one section of these fanatics—for there are two.

One worshipping with promisty of conduct of far by one section of these fanatics—for there are two. One worshipping with propriety of conduct (so far as we know) at Beethoven Hall,—the other at private houses. The latter hold to the 'kissing,' 'washing each other's feet,' abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity. It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth prevented from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined—and those ruined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, public authorities, and in a similar rencontre, years ago, on which occasion

'NEGRO TRADING .- A writer in the last Enquir-

and sound policy. It is essential to the preserva-tion of the institution of slavery itself as it now ex-ists, as we might readily show, did time and space permit. It is sufficient to remark, that if Maryland and Virginia are permitted to pour their surplus slave population upon us, that very soon public opinion in these States will begin to assume the type of negro philanthropy further North, and two powerful States will be changed from friends and

co-defenders of this institution, into its opponents.

The cotton planters of Georgia will readily admit, too, that the public weal does not require any addition to the labor (already superabundant) employed in the production of cotton. And the ownployed in the production of cotton. And the owners of negro property will need no argument to convince them that the value of slaves is not to be augmented by the overstock of the market, supplied from the two Potomac States.

Let the law be enforced then, not in Columbus

Let the law be enforced then, not in Columbus only, but throughout Georgia. We hope to see all the States of the southwest adopting similar laws, and putting an end to a system, which is injurious to the southern country, in every moral, political and pecuniary point of view.'

From an English paper.

VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT OF FREE DISCUSSION. A lecture by George Thompson, Esq., having been put an end to on Wednesday evening, by a Chartist disturbance, the following resolution has

*Resolved, That we, the members of the National Association;

'Resolved, That we, the members of the National Association, of 242 High Holburn, thus publicly declare our strong disapprobation of the conduct of those persons who, on the evening of Feb. 4, so disgracefully interrupted a meeting called by the friends of free trade, in our hall, for the hearing of a lecture from Mr. George Thompson; conceiving, as we do, that such conduct is calculated to injure the cause of chartism, of which we are advocated. the cause of chartism, of which we are advocates, is destructive of all free discussion, is anti-demo-cratic and unjust. And, further, we think it the imperative duty of all bonest chartists to come boldly forward, and for the sake of the cause they have espoused, redeem it from the imputation cast upon it by the conduct of a few intolerant individu-als, who, for the last few years, have gone from place to place to mar every meeting, however thy the object for which it has been called.

Signed, W. LOVETT, Secretary.

The horrible fruits of Slavery ! THE BLOODY AND OFFRESSIVE SOUTH. ANOTHER CHAPTER.

Succeive Meader.—A gentleman from Lexington, Ky., received a letter yesterday morning, of the 6th inst., giving an account of the murder of Clifton R. Thompson of that place, by the hands of his brotherin-law H. Daniel. The particulars are as follows: Clifton R. Thompson, and his brother W. J. Thompson, had gone to Mr. Sterling to attend to a suit in Court between C. R. Thompson and H. Daniel, which sait has been continued from Court to Court by the affidavits of said Daniel for a good many terms. He asked for a further continuance in the case, and to obtain it, made affidavit to some things which Thompson objected to. Thompson was being heard by the Judge on the subject of a continuance, and accused Daniel of stating a vile and false calumny in his affidavit. At this moment Daniel arose, and observed to him, not to repeat that. Thompson, with his face to the Judge, said, I do repeat it, and at that instant Daniel drew his pistol and fired, the ball passed through his body, killing him instantly. Daniel made an effort to escape, but was taken and hurried off to jail, or he otherwise would have been murdered by the mob. Public opinion seems to be very much against Daniel, and the affair is looked SHOCKING MURDER .- A gentleman from Lexing

Prisoner again arose, and read the 50th and 126th
Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone
by, that the believers were reduced, but that there
were too many yet, and that the end of the world
would come within a week.
The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the
House of Correction; from which sentence he appealed.
On Tuesday, after the trial

Fatal Afray.—An affray occurred on board the steamboat Lodi, at Bayou Sorel, on the 4th inst., between Charles Hardy, mate, and John Wyatt, carpenter of that vessel, which resulted in the death of the latter. Wyatt struck Hardy, and knocked him down, when he arose he drew a knife and stabbed Hardy to

Murderous and Bloody Affray.—Yesterday an affray took place in the bar-room of the American Hotel, between two persons from Sumpter county in this State, by the names of E. B. Cheney and Eiglehart, a music teacher, which resulted in the latter being shot by a revolving pistol, two balls entering his right breast infimediately below the nipple, and causing a mortal wound. Both Cheney and Eiglehart were drunk.—Mobile Journal.

Fatal Duel.-The Columbia Carolinian says the attention of the humane, now this wild are may be stopped, our youth prevented from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined—and those ruined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst; and praysuccess may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

**Bould know nothing. The mode or lightly was should know nothing. The mode or lightly was about a mothing to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton, and, to say the least of it.

went its spread and desolating consequences.

TENDENOY OF SLAVES SOUTHWARD.

We copy from a Columbus (Ga.) paper, the following article relative to the domestic traffic in slaves. It contains some suggestions that may be of interest to northern readers, particularly at this time, when the effect of the annexation upon slavery is a staple topic of conversation.

We great Affray.—An affray occurred last night, about 11 o'clock, in the tavern of Mr. M'Williams, between him and a man named James Patten, who sells fruit in the street. Soon after the quarrel originated, it having taken place in the bar-room, Patten drew from his pocket a razor, and in the most desperate rage made a pass at his antagonist. The deadly weapon struck Mr. M'Williams immediately below the left ear. The impression is that the man cannot survive. Patfen has been arrested.—Baltimore Pat.

Murder -One of the most cold-blooded and delib er, under the signature of 'Censor,' gave a hint to the 'speculators,' (as they are technically called,) that the Penal Code of Georgia against their trade is in full force, and promises that he would furnish a prosecutor to look after those who should be found infringing the law after the 1st inst.

The law in question is one dictated by wisdom and sound policy. It is essential to the preserva-

> The Louisville Journal states that a man, named John M'Kee, was shot by his brother, in Lancaste Ky., on the 22d inst. and died on Sunday. It was family difficulty, and grew out of alleged bad trea-ment of M'Kee to his wife.

We have heard that a bloody and fatal conflict ha occurred between some Chinese living in the lower part of the city. One of them, it is said, has been killed, but as yet we have not learned the particulars. —New-Orleans Pic. Feb. 21.

The last duel, Feb. 18, on the Gentility road, New Orleans—two Creole gentlemen—slight wound in the fleshy part of the arm—settled—honor pricked

The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat brings rumors of a duel between Col. A. H. Kennan and Gen. W. A. Sanford. They were to fight seven feet apart.

Fight with Knives.—Two Irishmen, named John Morrison and James Connell, had a fight with knives at Mobile, on Sunday, the 23d ultimo, in which both were severely wounded, Morrison particularly, who received seven severe wounds in his breast and shoulder.

Dead .- On last Friday week, at the Globe Hotel in

Stabbing.-The Saturday Visitor of the 1st inst. published in Warsaw, Mo. says:

'On Sunday evening last, about six o'cleck, John H. Wilson was stabbed by Thomas H. Coats. Mr. W. survived only a few minutes. Mr. Coats immediately surrendered himself into the custody of an

Cruelty to a Stars.—A most inhuman sight presented itself to the residents of Chesnut street this morning. A negro boy was seen to issue from near the corner of Third street, and take down Chesnut street at full speed, stripped to his waist, and his back cut and lacerated in the most shocking manner; he took a strait line for the river, and plunged in apparently with the intention of getting clear of some dread evil at all hazards. He was, however, rescued by some of the crew of a steamboat lying at the wharf.—St. Louis New Era.

Furniture and Feather Store. No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE-STREE BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANN-STREETS, BOSTON WHERE may be found a general assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all as V FURNITURE and FEATHLES, at all proper to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, is cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to all before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOK

N. B. The first price is the only price, exten

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

PLOWERS FOR CHILDREN, by L. Muia
Child; Letters from New-York, (new editing),
Hours of Communion, by E. H. Chapin; Sacred P.
ra, or Flowers from the Grave of Child, by Heavy
Bacon. The Rose of Sharon, a Religious Souveau
for 1845, edited by Miss S. C. Edgarton; with a nricty of other Books, Albums, &c. suitable for Ching
mas and New Year's Presents.

For sale by

BELA MARSH,
25 Cornhill

PROSPECTUS. THE subscriber proposes to publish a series of ANTI-SLAVERY DESIGNS,—to be called

THE NUBIAN SLAVE The series will consist of seven Designs, drawn a stone, and bound together in book form; the into mediate pages being occupied by a poem, which, uniting the scenes, preserves the unity of histor

Is a vignette Title Pack, embodying the emblem of American Liberty.

The Second
Is the Aprican Family, sitting At the book of Their But. In the distance are the slave-stealing unobserved by them.

Is the Auction Scene. THE FOURTH
Is the SEPARATION OF THE FAMILY APPER TR

THE FIFTH Represents the BRANDING AND SCOURGING. THE SIXTH Is the ESCAPE of the slave family

THE SEVENTH
Shows the family PERSUED WITH BLOODHOUSE
OVERTAKEN AND SHOT.

This proposed to publish by subscription, became the market is so glutted with all sorts of producting it is the only sofe way to introduce A NEW TIBLE. The application of Pictorial. Art to Moral Ture is capable of producing a great, and, as yet, almantried force, which the Friends or Human Fillman and the proposed in the property of the property o untried force, which the FRIENDS OF HUMAN FILL DOW have now an opportunity to test. It is book then, that no prejudice against the mode of pulsation will deter them from lending their names, or at least, from enquiring whether the cause of Riching not be advanced by this means.

The work will be got up in the best style, possile, and will be afforded to subscribers at one dollar percept. Those who send \$4, or four good names, where entitled to rive copies.

If Anti-slavery papers, and other papers finely to the cause, are respectfully requested to give to the cause.

to the cause, are respectfully requested to give the Prospectus two or three insertions in their column All orders may be addressed to 25 Cornhill.

CHARLES C. GREEN.
Boston, March 14, 1845.

Social Reform Bookstore. BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston,

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Teacher A of Health, edited by Joel Shew, M. D. Imone dollar a volume—24 numbers—in advance: B. Shew's large work on Hydropathy, or the Was Shew's large work on Hydropathy, or the War Cure; a new edition, very much enlarged and a-vised: Conversations on some of the Old Poeta, Jas. R. Lowell: Physiological Mysteries and Re-lations, by Eugene Beckhard, M. D.: Moral Ris-ophy, or a brief and plain treatise on an import subject, by a Distinguished Reformer: The wah of Owen, Brisbane, Godwin, Boyle and others as cial Reform: The Phalanx, Social Reformer, Ca-stitution and By-Laws of Brook Farm Association-do. of Hopedale Community: Mrs. Child's Letta Life of Follen, Dr. Alcott's Works, the Physiolo-cal and Phrenological Works of Fowler, Graban a Life of Follea, Dr. Alcott's Works, the Indiano cal and Phrenological Works of Fowler, Grahama others. Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's Web on Capital Punishment: The Sermons of Rev Ib-dore Parker, The True Position of Mr. Parke, & Sermons by Rev. John T. Sargent. Woman as Nineteenth Century, by S. Margaret Fuller. Feb. 28

PIANO-FORTE SCHOOL.

THE citizens of Boston and vicinity are informed that James PRIDEAUX, Teacher of the Piano-less and Singing, continues to give instruction to such may require his service. For terms, &c. inquire the Anti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY! THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION (I EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY have app of a family, under the care of the Director of Edution, assisted by his wife and other Teachers, and be subjected to the same treatment and regulate as pupils who are members of the Association. as pupils who are members of the Association in name of the Association indicates the idea of calkin towards the realization of which our efforts will be rected. Systematic, habitual industry is deemedi-dispensable to education, which should aim at we harmonious development of the physical, intellectal moral and religious tendencies in active, practial life.

We shall consider \$100 a year (one half in advance as an equivalent for instruction and board, which simple and without flesh, from which a suitable a duction will be made when a pupil comes for seril years. Pupils will be received for a year at any inc.

D. MACK, Director of Education. BROUGHTON MEADOWS, Northampton, Feb. 1st, 186 Papers friendly to a reorganization of seems upon the basis of the laws of God and the nature man, are requested to notice the above advertise Feb. 7. 2m

RESPIRATORS.

BREATH-WARMING INSTRUMENTS.

THE subscriber continues to have Respir ufactured under his immediate direction ports others from England. The experies years has more than confirmed the anticipations had formed from the philosophical construction of instruments. They are eminently useful in all pi monary complaints where exposure to cold summer to the confirment of the confirme here produces evil consequences. During the sinter, several healthy persons have used then will record the several healthy persons have used them will record the several healthy persons have used them will record the several healthy persons have used the several healthy health he winer, several healthy persons have used from sexceeding comfort when travelling in very disweather, and without any subsequent injury to the selves. The instruments may be procured at 35s ston-street, at his agent's. Theodore Metcaffs, Inmont-street, and at several of the Druggist sheet this city and of the country.

H. & BOWDITCH, M. D.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1844.

VOICES OF THE TRUE-HEARTED. FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, Nos. I sale of the above periodical, published at Philish phia. It contains a variety of beautiful selection.

Also—'The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compatible of the Author of the Constitution of the Constitut

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOL NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMONT .- Rowland T. Robinson, North Furn

MASSACHUSETTS.—John Levy, Lowell;—Reiss C. French, Full River;—Isaac Austin, Nastadar Elias Richards, Weymouth;—George W. Bessh

RHODE-Island.—Amaraney Paine, Providenti' William Adams, Pauetucket. NEW-YORE.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; July C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, fi

NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York Cop, g.
C. Fuller, Skaaseateles;—Thomas McClinteck, g.
terloo;—John H. Parker, Peru.
PERRETUANIA.—M. Preston, West Greece
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Have
bleton, Russellville;—B. Kent, Andrew's BridgeJohn Cox, Homerton;—James M. M'Kim, Philade
phia; Joseph Fulton, Penningtonville. Onto.-Lot Holmes, Columbians.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittences by Mail.—A Postmaster may entire money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, pay the subscription of a third person, and frank it letter if written by himself.

To Agentwho remit money should always wife nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.